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Soviet Union launches dramatic diplomatic offensive



The Soviet Union has launched a diplomatic offensive the like of which has seldom been seen in history. Moscow is negotiating with Washington on strategic arms limitation and with Peking on frontier problems and would like to hold a European security conference and negotiations on troop reductions in Central Europe.

The Soviet Union has called on nuclear powers America, China, Britain and France to parley on nuclear disarmament and to discuss a treaty draft banning lunar military projects.

Moscow is engaged in talks with the three Western powers on a Berlin settlement and has recently suggested to Washington an agreement on the operations of the US and Soviet fleets.

In the wake of the treaty with Bonn Moscow has concluded consultation agreements with France and Canada and a friendship pact with Egypt that consolidates the Soviet position in the Middle East.

This wide-ranging activity seems at first to be puzzling and confusing on the strength of the Soviet explanation that the purpose of it all is purely and simply to consolidate peace and cooperation between nations.

Observers who claim to know a thing or two about goings-on in the Kremlin have explanations at the ready that vary according to intellectual standard inasmuch as they are either more secretive or more straightforward than is really the case, but in either case need to be taken with a pinch of ideological prejudice.

They overlook the major factor, namely that Moscow is simply making use of opportunities that are either of its own making or have come its way as a result of American weakness.

It must be realised that over the past ten years the Soviet Union has established a strategic balance with the United States, and built up a fleet that is virtually on a par with America's while the Soviet economy has either drawn level or bettered the US economy in a number of major production sectors.

Soviet space research would seem to be more logical and long-term in approach than its American counterpart, which is often publicity-oriented. And of late the Soviet Union has commanded worldwide air and sea links that are bound to involve worldwide influence.

All this is bound to be reflected in the policies pursued, particularly as Moscow is pragmatic enough to adopt a non-ideological approach when the need arises.

Consideration rather than anxiety is called for. Leonid Brezhnev's 11 June speech provides reliable information about the premises on which Soviet foreign policy operates.

The chief premise is that the international balance of political, social and military power has so changed that the Soviet Union can lay claim to a role at least equal to that of the United States.

Concepts such as equal security, on the basis of equality and renunciation of unilateral advantages occur time and time again in Mr Brezhnev's speech, bearing witness to a manifesto that fairly flaunts at the Americans the idea that "We are as big as you and we can both be equally big at less expense." This is both an offer and a challenge.

It has long been obvious that despite the propaganda line Moscow basically attaches greater importance to the Salt talks than to a European security conference.

This doubtless accounts for the prompt rejoinder by Moscow to what appeared to be a suggestion by Chancellor Brandt of this country that the outcome of the Salt talks might be tied in some way to the negotiation of a satisfactory Berlin settlement.

It is not only that Moscow is afraid America might embark on a new arms race, try to regain the military advantage and so force the Soviet Union to follow suit. The Kremlin is also allergic to attempts by Bonn to make East-West talks dependent on the outcome of the Four-Power talks on Berlin.

The link between Berlin and the proposed European security conference is more than enough as far as Moscow is concerned, and further tie-ups might either jeopardise the Berlin talks altogether or lead to Soviet counter-demands.

Parallel procedure as demanded by Moscow is basically a move designed to enable Bonn and the others to save Soviet face.

The danger that the Kremlin might attempt to circumvent a Berlin settlement by means of troop cut talks as a substitute for the proposed security conference may exist but is not at present felt to be acute.

Western diplomats surmise that Moscow may be interested in troop cut talks but feel that the Soviet side has reservations about the Western concept of balanced forces and may object to it altogether. MBFR talks would seem likely to be a long-winded business.

The Soviet view is felt to be that the security conference is a more easily attainable target because military problems are not inextricably involved.

If nothing else were to come of it the conference would at least confirm that the Soviet Union has a right to a say in the affairs of Europe. For this Moscow might well be prepared to pay a small price in Berlin.

Josef Riedmiller
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 June 1971)

IN THIS ISSUE



Bengal disaster

Swaran Singh, Indian Foreign Minister, visited Chancellor Brandt in Bonn to discuss the consequences of the troubles in East Pakistan. The main theme of his talks was increased aid for the refugees. The Bonn Cabinet has arranged to provide an immediate grant of five million Marks to aid the trouble-stricken area. (Photo: dpa)

Washington and the question of Peking's admission to the UN

It takes a recap of American policy in Asia back to and before the Second World War to appreciate the historic significance of the Sino-American rapprochement.

Barely four years have passed since Dean Rusk, Secretary of State under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, talked of the "Yellow Peril" of 800 million Chinese the other side of Vietnam.

This was his justification for intervention in Indochina, a policy the wisdom and success of which fellow-Democrats were already beginning to doubt.

Not eight years ago Lyndon Johnson, still dazed by the assassination of President Kennedy, voiced the suspicion that in all probability the Chinese were to blame.

This was the obvious conclusion for the then Vice-President to draw, since following the detente with the Soviet Union prepared by President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Herter and implemented by President Kennedy and Secretary of State Rusk China had become world enemy Nr. 1.

Hostility towards Peking and its three [illegible] quarters of a billion people was indeed the cement that was to bind Moscow and Washington together.

Opinions may differ as to whether war would have been waged against China during Mr Kennedy's second term, which would have begun in November 1964. The confused ideas of which Nikita Khrushchev was accused at his downfall may well have run along these lines, American Kremlinologists maintain.

There can, on the other hand, be no doubt that the American military build-up in Vietnam, Laos and Thailand was directed against China. The gigantic air bases, harbours, military bases and roads that were stamped out of the jungle for billions of dollars boasted runways for the heaviest of superbombers.

They were not built for jungle warfare against Vietcong guerillas or against twenty million North Vietnamese. They were built for use in a war involving half Asia.

In the two and half years since taking over office President Nixon's plan by which he proposed to bring the Vietnam war to an honourable conclusion has taken shape.

Rapprochement with Peking has rendered the war pointless, a development that the Chinese were quicker to understand than most domestic critics of the Nixon administration's policies.

Just like the New Left that used to quote Chairman Mao President Nixon quoted a Chinese proverb, now the trendy thing to do, at a recent press conferece. "A thousand-mile journey," he noted, "begins with the first step. We have already taken two . . ."

It is hard to say how many steps have been taken behind the scenes by American and Chinese diplomats, who can be assumed to have been in extremely intensive negotiations for some time.

Following publication of the list of goods American firms can now export to

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Government should consider early recognition of Peking

Mao Tse-tung's China has come to be socially acceptable. It courts the favours of others and itself has its good graces sought as never before. Politicians and businessmen from all five continents are knocking at Peking's door.

Mao and Chou En-lai's diplomats are drawing up increasingly flexible formulas as a result of which an increasing number of diplomatic representatives of their unbending opponent Chiang Kai-shek are having to pack their bags and leave.

In neutral Austria's case, for instance, Peking has opted to forgo express mention of the two-state theory and makes no mention whatsoever of Nationalist China (Taiwan).

In the past countries prepared to recognise mainland China had at least to note the People's Republic's total claim to the island of Formosa.

The latest move has made it easier for hesitant countries to make up their minds and establish diplomatic relations with Peking. As a result Peking has gained ground in Europe.

Peking not only is on excellent terms with Rumania, Yugoslavia and its old ally Albania (ties with Moscow's immediate Eastern European neighbours and satellites varying extraordinarily); it is also on good terms with Scandinavia, France, Italy, Britain, Holland and Switzerland and relations are improving steadily.

Unlike the Soviet Union People's China increasingly welcomes the trend towards European integration. Members of an Italian trade delegation reported on their return from Peking at the end of May that Premier Chou En-lai made no bones about the fact that he expects a stronger Europe to reduce the two superpowers' influence on member-countries.

Against this background it is by no means clear why Chancellor Brandt says that relations between this country and the Soviet Union must be further normalised before diplomatic ties with Peking are established. In the past Bonn has taken only American wishes into account.

Now that President Nixon has accepted Mao Tse-tung's ping pong challenge and other important allies of this country's are getting on well with China why, one may well ask, is Bonn prepared to bow to pressure from one of the two rival Communist great powers.

Relations between this country and People's China are marked by strange ups and downs. As long ago as 1955, following the establishment of diplomatic relations between Bonn and Moscow, Peking stated that it was about time normal relations were established with People's China. Bonn did not respond.

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

In 1958 representatives of the Industrial Committee on Trade with the East grasped the initiative. They concluded a "private" trade agreement with Peking. It only lasted one year though.

In 1964 Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder, as he then was, made an attempt to put trade with mainland China on a formal basis. The Chinese were even prepared to include West Berlin. Those were the days of Mao's idea of intermediate zones.

In addition to China, the Third World, Japan and Canada Western Europe was also to become an independent unit with the aim of gradually eliminating the hegemony of the two superpowers. The GDR, or East Germany, as the Chinese call it, was seen merely as a Soviet outpost.

Since when, until the signature of the Moscow Treaty, the Kremlin has repeatedly raised the spectre of a Bonn-Peking axis.

Whatever importance may be attached to propaganda fanfares of this kind a treaty with Peking was not signed in 1964 and whatever the reasons may have been (a change of mind on Chancellor Erhard's part in view of President Johnson's displeasure or Chinese hopes of a change in relations with Moscow following the fall of Nikita Khrushchev) there has since been no news on the Bonn-Peking front.

Unlike many sectors of industry the Brandt-Scheel administration has repeatedly stated that it does not propose to enter into negotiations with China until some distant future.

The China sub-section at the F[oreign] Office was abolished a year ago [after the] death of Wilhelm Hoffmann, its he[ad, and] merged with the East Asia dep[artment]. The treaties with the Eastern Bloc [and the] Berlin settlement were first to be[...]

But Peking is already promp[ting the] question as to what conditions [must] be fulfilled before Bonn consi[ders the] possibility of establishing nor[mal re]lations.

Peking's virulent criticism of [the] treaty with Moscow has now bee[n toned] down but Bonn could still be gi[ven the] cold shoulder if it continues to m[...] own leeway and play hard to g[et from] Peking's point of view.

Gerhard Schröder is likely to [...] little more in the way of detai[ls should] his Peking trip materialise. Schr[öder and] other Christian Democrats adv[ocate the] conclusion of a trade agreeme[nt as a] first step.

A trade agreement would also [serve the] purpose of counteracting the de[cline in] trade between this country and [China]. Trade figures have been on the dec[line for] the past three years.

Christian Democrat Bundest[ag mem]bers Richard von Weizsäcker and [Werner] Marx would even go so far as to m[...] ties in all sectors. The Federal [govern]ment has evidently forgotten tha[t Presi]dent Heinemann came out in fa[vour of] relations with Peking as long ago [...]

The form the ties take is of se[condary] importance but it is important th[at this] country is soon represented in so[me way] or other in a country the governm[ent of] which has ruled the most populou[s country] int he world for the past 22 ye[ars, a] country, moreover, with which B[onn has] no problems.

Did not Soviet Party leader [Leonid] Brezhnev himself say a few month[s ago in] Alma Ata, no distance from the [...] with China, that the treaty with B[onn] was not directed against Peking!

If this statement was meant seri[ously] Moscow can hardly begrudge this co[untry] establishing normal relations with Pe[king]. Policy towards the Eastern Bloc ou[ght not] to preclude activity in China's directi[on].

Siegfried K[...]

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 4 Ju[ne 1971])

Washington and Peking

Continued from page 1

mainland China (a generous though not spectacular catalogue) Washington's next step will be to announce the outcome of its United Nations policy review.

Washington is unlikely to agree to the Albanian solution, consisting of a simple majority vote on Chinese membership that would automatically involve the expulsion of Taiwan.

It might well cease to insist on a ~~two-thirds majority in favour of Peking's~~ *admission, though. It then remains to be seen how Peking will respond, particularly in respect of Taiwan.*

Marlene Manthey

(Kieler Nachrichten, 12 June 1971)

Bonn is anxious to overcome misunderstandings with Israel

At times even experienced readers of communiqués who can normally see at a glance what is between and behind the lines are momentarily put out of their stride.

This was how many old hands in Bonn felt when the Social Democratic Party executive recently published an unheralded statement by the Chancellor on the situation in the Middle East that was interspersed between decisions on the economic and financial situation and policy on European integration and towards the Eastern Bloc.

In a nutshell what the Chancellor had to say was:

– The Federal government reaffirms that it has no intention of pursuing its policy towards the Eastern Bloc at Israel's expense and drawing closer to the Soviet viewpoint on the Middle East merely to worm its way into Moscow's good books.

– The Federal Republic has a special relationship with Israel overshadowed by the irrevocable murder of millions of European Jews.

– In view of this special relationship the Federal Republic is duty bound to do its best to promote a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

– On the other hand the Federal government would like to give all legitimate interests their due and improve relations with the Arab countries. Like the UN Bonn advocates an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and Arab recognition of the Jewish State.

This has all been common knowledge for a long time, virtually a matter of course. What can have possessed Willy Brandt to reiterate these principles at this precise moment?

Now everyone with an inkling of what is going on knows full well that not everything in the garden is lovely as far as relations between Bonn and Tel Aviv are concerned, but the whole truth only came to light by way of unofficial information that goes a long way towards explaining the situation.

Despite soothing commentaries by the Foreign Office the Israelis are apparently still most annoyed about a joint guideline on policy towards the Middle East agreed by the Foreign Ministers of the Common Market.

In this confidential document Foreign Minister Walter Scheel is alleged to have drawn closer to the French approach, which in Israeli eyes is pro-Arab.

In point of fact Paris has indeed so far concurred to a large extent (though not lock, stock and barrel) with the demand made by Moscow and Cairo that Israel must first withdraw from all occupied territory, including strategic vital points.

When the first rumours of alleged concessions by Foreign Minister Scheel made their appearance critical questions were asked by Herbert Wehner and Helmut Schmidt, SPD parliamentary party chairman and Defence Minister respectively, among the SPD executive.

Wehner had recently visited Israel and heard Israeli worries lest Bonn part company with Tel Aviv to some extent in order to further the interests of this country's policy towards the Eastern Bloc.

Willy Brandt's surprise statement was an attempt not only to soothe the Israelis but also to satisfy forces within his own party that feel it to be necessary for political and moral reasons to support the Israeli claim to frontier changes designed to augment Israel's security.

Herr Brandt, the Social Democratic leader, came to grips with his Israeli opposite number, Golda Meir, at the meeting of the Socialist International in Helsinki over this very issue.

Social Democratic politicians with some knowledge of the facts are at pains to emphasise that the Chancellor was successful in his attempt to mediate between the Scandinavian Social Democrats on the one hand and Mrs Meir on the other.

The Scandinavians wanted to bring a certain amount of pressure to bear on Israel in order to make Tel Aviv more ready to compromise. Mrs. Meir on the other hand insisted that any commentaries on the Middle East be made dependent on Israel's express approval.

The Chancellor is not prepared to concede Israel an absolute right of veto of this kind. In other words he is not prepared to make the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Arab countries dependent on Israeli approval.

At present, though, Bonn is not interested in making any such mo[ve. To] send a Bonn ambassador to Cairo [would] be to underscore the full diplo[matic] recognition accorded to the GDR [by] Egypt.

The Federal government prefers [to] refrain from upgrading the GDR in [any] way until there is some certainly [about] the outcome of negotiations on Be[rlin] and with East Berlin.

For the time being relations with [Israel] are to be improved. Early in July Fo[reign] Minister Scheel is to visit Israel. [...] cordiality will not be much help [...] informed member of the Bonn co[...] comments. "The Israelis are not in [the] mood for jokes."

Jürgen Lore[...]

(Kieler Nachrichten, 8 June 1[971])

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POLITICS

CDU has no time to loose in selecting chancellor candidate

Under Rainer Barzel's leadership the CDU Opposition in the Bundestag isn't cutting such a bad figure in recent months. The Christian Democrats have any number of carefully weighed-up ideas for new legislation.

The Opposition is beginning to overcome that period in which it was the eternal denier of government proposals. Lately the CDU has been convincing and produced some notable rhetorical achievements in the Bundestag.

Certainly the CDU as a whole cannot hold a candle to the respectable image of the parliamentary party. Outside observers gain the impression that the chief aspirants in the party to candidature for the party chairmanship and the chancellor's office are becoming more and more involved in this struggle and that the lie of the land even in the party leadership is becoming less clear all the time.

Without doubt it is a sure sign that democracy is working well in a party when the selection of the leader is preceded by a calculated period of consideration and assessment.

Even if the final decision is made by pitched battle among the candidates this is far more a sign that the rules and regulations of the game are being adhered to than a cloak and dagger affair behind the scenes.

Frankfurter Allgemeine

This is the procedure through which the CDU went in 1966 when they voted Kurt Georg Kiesinger as the Christian Democrat chancellor-elect. The party lost nothing by simply taking account of the fact that there were several alternative candidates for the leadership and they must come to the majority decision.

The difference between 1966 and today is that then the Gordian Knot had to be severed in the shortest possible time, not allowing the roundabout of candidates to get in motion. This time the matter has not been so urgent and the choice of a candidate for the chancellery has been open to all kinds of criticism and manipulation of opinions.

When well-meaning observers advise the CDU today to prolong this uncommonly painful procedure as much as possible on account of the torment of the actual election they are not giving the party good advice.

First of all the various candidates are open to attacks from outside and from friction within the party which can harm them and even discredit them in the eyes of the electorate.

Secondly the decisions made at the polling booths in the Federal Republic today are so much a matter of personalities involved that the main candidate should be chosen as soon as possible so that he can be sold to those groups on the periphery whose floating vote will in the last resort decide the majority. If this merry-go-round is allowed to continue turning it is likely to have fatal consequences for the CDU.

The CDU/CSU can hardly avoid personal confrontation in the 1973 elections since the leading candidate on the other side is a man called Willy Brandt.

There is a story going around that if the government continues its present course and there are several more disappointments before 1973 the next general election could become a kind of protest vote in which it will be a matter of indifference who is at the head of the Christian Democrats.

This argument is just as misleading as the theory that there is no hurry to elect a candidate for the chancellor's office.

If the CDU considers that it is on the right lines no one can convince the party otherwise. Sober reflection underlines the fact that the present depressed atmosphere in the government camp will not last forever.

Much can change in two years and this exceedingly ambitous government, which is well aware of the power it wields and is defending its position fiercely, will undoubtedly come up with stategies which will make life more difficult for the Opposition before the next election is due.

One factor that must never be underestimated by the Opposition is what power a figure such as Chancellor Brandt can wield to bring about integration within the party and outside it. He is a man who is respected by all sections of the electorate.

As far as the various alternative personalities vying for the CDU leadership are concerned it will be an expensive business for the party to find good, unprejudiced advice. Each of the four major candidates who have so far been nominated, Rainer Barzel, Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Helmut Kohl and Gerhard Schröder, will give the party leadership and hence the whole party a certain image in the eyes of the general public. These images range from young with managerial qualities to reformist and conservative and statesman-like.

The CDU should not only consider which of these images is most likely to impress the elctorate. It shood consider far more for the welfare of this country the nature of the office of chancellor and the stature required by its holder, especially the physical qualities.

If the party takes this attitude it will chose the chancellor-elect who will prove in the long run the right man for the job and this will be verified by the work he carries out when in office.

The party can, but does not have to, base its calculations on psychological aspects of the electorate's makeup. There is a great risk involved in this criterion.

Who can say with certainty at the present moment what the attitudes towards certain candidates will be in the autumn of 1973?

On the political stage fame and favour can be just as short-lived as on the theatrical stage. Aversions can be long-lasting. Sympathies can be erroded gradually day by day. No politician can find solace by building on a rock that he feels will never be worn away.

Attempting to anticipate the whims of the electorate can easily lead to taking the wrong path. The yardsticks in finding the best man for the job must be taken more earnestly than this.

Fritz Ullrich Fack

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 June 1971)

Present coalition to continue after 1973, Scheel says

Vice-Chancellor and Free Democrat party Chairman Walter Scheel said in an interview that he was in favour of continuing the SPD/FDP coalition in Bonn after the general elections in 1973.

Reported in an illustrated magazine Scheel said in the interview: "If we achieve the success for which we are striving before 1973 . . . we will fight the next election campaign from the point of view of continuing our policies for the following four years."

Speaking of the policies of the CDU/CSU Opposition in the Bundestag Herr Scheel commented: "If they fail to develop any convincing alternative policies they will not prove to be a serious challenger to the government in 1973."

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 28 May 1971)

SPD/FDP elections win still assured, Wischnewski claims

SPD business manager Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski said recently in Bonn, "The SPD coalition with the FDP is more popular with the people of this country at the moment than the Opposition."

He based this statement on a survey carried out in April by the Infratest public opinion research institute.

Herr Wischnewski's figures, which are based on a normally conducted survey show that if a general election were held now, 43 per cent of the electorate would vote SPD, six per cent would back the FDP (thus 49 per cent for the government coalition) and 48 per cent would give their vote to the CDU/CSU.

Another figure to come from this survey was a 67 per cent vote of approval for the achievements of the government, under the categories of "very positive" and "positive" approval. Only nineteen per cent voted "negative".

Even from the point of view of the recent provincial assembly elections the chances of the Bonn coalition are good, according to Herr Wischnewski.

Figures show that the SPD and FDP have only lost 0.2 per cent of votes since the 1969 general election. In the legislative period 1957-1961 the government of the day lost 7.6 per cent of their votes in provincial assembly elections. The 1961-1965 period showed a loss of 6.5 per cent of votes for the government.

The heavy SPD losses in Hesse, according to Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, were "a clear and unambiguous rejection by the populace of imperative mandate – which corresponds to official SPD policies."

A survey conducted among 2,000 people, five hundred of them in Frankfurt, confirms this. The question asked was: "what should be a politician's guide?" Forty-nine per cent said "his conscience", 29 per cent "the electorate;" only fifteen per cent answered "the party." Seven per cent abstained.

This autumn the SPD plans to start a massive campaign of recruitment for new members, said Herr Wischnewski. This will be aimed particularly at working men, white-collar workers, the middle-classes and women. Herr Wischnewski said that it was unsatisfactory that no more than seventeen per cent of the approximately 840,000 SPD members were female.

From this autumn onwards there will be a monthly newsletter for SPD members.

The main items on the agenda at the extraordinary party-political conference to be held between 18 and 20 November in Bonn would be tax reforms, the mass-media and the reorganisation of party work.

Hans Lerchbacher

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 May 1971)

DKP slyly keeps respectability with nothing-to-hide policy

"Only the Communists could have brought this one off," an old worker is supposed to have said about the "grand fighting demonstration" at the end of the first youth congress of the Deutsche Kommunistische Partie (DKP) in Hanover. At least this is how the official publication of the party, *Unsere Zeit*, reported the event.

A confidential report drawn up by the Ministry of the Interior in Bonn on left-wing extremism states that Communists in the Federal Republic are bringing something off, at least visually speaking.

This report accuses the two-year-old DKP of having identical aims as the banned kommunistisches Partei Deutschlands (KPD).

Lawyers at the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe have noted this broad hint with keen interest. The Ministry of the Interior has levelled the accusation that the DKP is following in the footsteps of the banned KPD and this would be a controvention of the Constitutional Court's ruling made on 17 August 1956.

Without doubt under the Brandt/Scheel SPD/FDP coalition government there will be neither a ban nor police action against the DKP. But if there were a change of government in Bonn and the CDU/CSU were returned to power a new situation might arise.

But the lie of the land is completely different now from 1956. Whereas the KPD had been a partly conspiratorial setup years before the ban and has made it easy for its persecutors to dub it an underground organisation, the DKP has been pursuing a subtle policy of nothing to hide.

It has a lively press department, its own publications and a supply of information and reports for journalists who are interested. Contacts between the DKP and brother parties in other countries – including the Socialist Unity Party in the German Democratic Republic – are not kept secret but are often described in detail.

The basic declaration of intent of the DKP shows what the party is striving for. This contains nothing that infringes Basic Law. The Adenauer government was not too hard-pressed to find statements in the KPD publications that were ambiguous.

In the KPD programme for "the national reunification of Germany" published on 2 November 1952 there were statements such as: "If the people of West Germany want to survive they must topple the Adenauer regime." Also: "Undoubtedly our fight will require sacrifices. But for every patriot who falls in battle or is torn away from the fight a thousand will arise."

Those who were out to get the KPD banned gobbled up statements of this kind. But they will not be able to make a meal of anything the DKP has printed. The DKP is of the opinion that Basic Law allows changes along socialist lines limiting "the might of the monopolies". The DKP speaks of the "democratic rejuvenation of the State and society", words that sound more like evolution than revolution.

Thus in Karlsruhe it is generally accepted that the broad hint is intended as a warning shot from the Ministry of the Interior to the Deutsche Kommunistische Partei.

The days of the Communist witchhunt, sanctioned by a ban on the party, are past and gone, according to legal brains in Karlsruhe. Banning political parties is considered anachronistic. If a Bonn government applied for a ban on the DKP it would have no prospects of success.

Hellmuth Rieber

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 June 1971)

■ RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

Ecumenical conference in Augsburg



Chief Cantor Estrango Nachama (left), Rabbi Dr Nathan Levinson and the Bishop of Augsburg, Dr Josef Stimpfle, taking part in an interdenominational service in Augsburg Town Hall (Photo: dpa)

Before the Whitsun congress of Roman Catholic and Evanglical Christians in Augsburg, members of both Churches, especially the critical groups, wondered whether it would be worth attending.

Those people who did attend must decide for themselves whether the congress was worthwhile. One thing can be stated with certainty – Christians who had been opposed to each other for centuries spoke uninhibitedly, of the problems each group faced in belief, their fellow-Christians, their Churches and the suffering in the world.

It was as if each side had forgotten their denomination and was discussing everyday problems. It was not a case of Church versus Church – members of a Church often differed from their fellow-believers on important issues.

One striking aspect was the caution and patience adopted together with objective clarity. A somewhat mystic belief in ecumenicalism played its part, overcoming the differences of thought, belief and practices and the resentment that can grow all too easily during the course of history.

Theologians and leading men in the two Churches were not subject to this attitude of caution. A broadside of frank criticism greeted them. Their advocates had to point out that even bishops could be affected by problems of conscience.

It is hard to say whether the Augsburg congress was a success. The answer depends on a person's point of view. The important thing is that the congress took place and that the atmosphere was good.

Albert Beckel, President of the Catholic Central Committee, who organised the Augsburg congress along with the executive of the Evangelical Church Congress, stated that the Whitsun meeting created a fact that the Churches could not in future ignore. His view must be seconded.

The old-style Church congresses will probably not be possible in future, especially as the Churches obviously cannot mobilise large masses with their traditional methods.

No decision has yet been taken on whether the Protestants will once again hold an Evangelical Church Congress in 1973 and the Catholics a Catholic Congress a year later.

Even if this were to happen the congresses would probably be expanded to include Christians of the other confession.

A second meeting is being considered for 1973 to deal with the practical effects of ecunemicalism. The meeting will be held in Frankfurt, Hanover or West Berlin.

The fact that so few leading Churchman attended the Augsburg congress was critised. Julius, Cardinal Döpfner, the Chairman of the Episcopal Conference, stated that it had been agreed to send a minimum of bishops and other senior clergy so that the meeting would not have an official atmosphere, allowing more latitude for spontaneity.

Leading Churchman did not want to be confronted with practices that are still officially banned by their Church's doctrines. Inter-confessional communion comes under this category. Their presence could be construed as sanction for these practices, they feared.

It is difficult to understand why the bishops always think in representative categories. The Augsburg congress led to a frank discussion of the Churches' cares and woes and the other side was always willing to listen.

Senior men in both Churches missed one of the rare opportunities they have of listening to what their congregations believe. The congress was organised by laymen in the two Churches.

The question of inter-denominational communion was the main subject of theological discussions in Augsburg. Inter-denominational communion means that a Church agrees to accept members of other Churches at its communion services without Church unity being aimed at or achieved.

It is husbands and wives of different denominations who particularly support inter-denominational communion. They no longer see any basic theological objection to allowing people like themselves alternately to attend each other's communion services.

They also want Catholics to be able to carry out their Sunday devotions by attending a Protestant communion service. But this move is blocked mainly by differing views amongst the Catholic leadership.

But the heads of the two Churches must be aware that the danger of a "third denomination" is acute – this was one of the strongest impressions arising from the Augsburg Congress.

Young members supporting the ecumenical movement will probably be prepared to leave their respective Churches if attempts to integrate them fail.

Another problem and an old source of inter-denominational dispute is the Catholic ruling on mixed marriages. Many observers felt that this question had lost its explosive quality after the Catholic bishops had found a way to settle thie issue – the relatively few people attending the working group discussing marriage provides some evidence of this – but there was still harsh criticism.

The way the Catholic Church continues to insist on no inter-denominational marriages was attacked as discrimination against the other denomination and an ecumenical scandal.

The maintenance of this principle was attacked as being dishonourable and intolerable when every vicar granted almost automatic dispensation.

As with the question of inter-denominational communion, the Churches were accused of attempting to defend their old positions of power.

The Catholics and Protestants meeting in Augsburg could hardly have been representative of the total number of members of the two Churches.

Asked why fewer Christians from Augsburg and the surrounding area had attended the congress than expected, Secretary-General Walz of the Evangelical Church Congress answered, "The ecumenical idea has not progressed as far as those attending the Augsburg congress would like to make out. Unity still lies before us."

Knut Barrey

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 June 1971)

War graves association seeks trust of East Bloc

After the ratification of the treaties with the Eastern Bloc countries an exchange of symphony orchestras between Warsaw and Cologne will come about sooner than negotiations on the German war graves in the East," Willi Thiele, President of the War Graves Association, warned.

At the same time, Thiele said, the organisation would patiently and persistently take every opportunity of trying to earn the Eastern countries' trust.

Thiele recently gained the support of Cardinal Julius Döpfner who is expecting an invitation to Warsaw. The Cardinal has agreed to bring up the subject of German war graves during his talks in the city.

Thiele now wants to seek the help of Heinz Oskar Vetter, the Secretary-General of the Confederation of Trade Unions (DGB).

"The DGB has such valuable contacts with the East that it could be of some assistance to us in our campaign," Thiele stated to a meeting of the organisation he heads in Rimbach.

Thiele is sure that tens of thousands of German war graves could be found effortlessly on the basis of documents he already has and the detailed statements of German grave officers in the Second World War. "We could begin now," he says.

He admits that the organisation would meet psychological barriers however. These are caused by the fact that the Soviet Union has few war cemeteries.

There is a graveyard near Moscow for German generals who died in captivity but there are no cemetaries for soldiers of the Red Army who died in action.

That was why the German cemeteries in Russia that were not destroyed by the German Wehrmacht as it retreated were levelled by the Soviet authorities.

When Russian delegations have been shown the carefully tended cemeteries for Russian soldiers who died during captivity in Germany, their first reaction is one of astonishment that such a thing should exist.

The War Graves Association still has the reputation in the East of being a revanchist, nationalist organisation carrying out espionage activities.

Thiele also regrets that his organisation remains largely unknown to the general public here: "That is astonishing considering what we have achieved in the past fifty years and in view of the fact that we have 700,000 members."*Fritz Fabricius*

(Kieler Nachrichten, 29 May 1971)

Church history co... once again take a ... turning at Augsb...

Relations between Catholics ... testants have kept Germany ... for four and a half centuries. The... led to political disasters. The ... Years' War and Bismarck's anti... policy are a warning.

There have been peaceful int... enough but they regularly ended ... period of mistrust. Is the ecu... movement of recent years herald... change? The Whitsun Ecumeni... gress in Augsburg was meant ... whether there was any possi... unity.

The Church has lost much ... importance in West Germany i... years. The increasing number of ... leaving the Church is a sign of this...

But the Church's loss of prestig... due to a decline in religious inter... Facts contradict this view.

People are demanding anew a... support in the continual uphe... living conditions caused by scienc... nology and economics.

The fact that the need for re... rising while the Churches' po... decreasing is a paradox forci... Churches to do a lot of thinking.

It is obvious that the tradition... ers and methods of the Churches... longer adequate. A new way of ... has begun in both Churches but it ... time to mature.

The main task is to find a n... approach to people once again. Th... difficult that it surpasses the pow... any one Church. Cooperation and ... ecumenical spirit are indispensable.

The decision destroying Church ... was made in 1530 at the Imperial D... Augsburg. It was the birth of a di... Church and the denominational State...

Until then the Roman Church ... encompassed the whole of the W... world. This universal Church w... replaced by the confessional Chur...

Their rise led to the diffusion of ... universal empire into a number of de... minational States that integrated bo... and politics in Germany constitu... until 1918.

There is still a link today in ... people's minds. Treaties between ... Federal states and the Churches uphol... the connection.

After the failure of the first general ... of Lutherans and Roman Catholic... religious truce was concluded at ... Imperial Diet held in 1555, once ag... Augsburg.

The agreement ended the strugg... the Reformation period, recognisin... existence of independent Lutheran ... Catholic territories within the Empire...

Religions unity was retained in ... German states until the industrial re... tion last century. The Augsburg tru... a yardstick that led to Germany's ... product in the Late Middle A... tolerance.

The ecumenical congress at Whi... was the first large Church rally combi... both Catholics and Protestants since ... beginning of the division.

It cannot just be a rally at wh... today's generations come to recon... tion at the very place where ... forefathers split. That would be ... pletely pointless.

Augsburg has twiced moved the w... in 1530 with the beginning of denom... tionalism and in 1555 with the antici... tion of tolerance. The success or fa... of the ecumenical meeting this Whits... will decide whether a third religi... stimulus is to come from Augsburg wit... new image of the Church's commo... purpose to whose unity the respecting...

Continued on page 5

HOME AFFAIRS

Identity card scheme has no sinister side

...ive per cent of all people in the ... Federal Republic are called Müller, ...eier, Schulze or one of the other ten ...ost common surnames. Six hundred ...housand people alone answer to the ...ame of Müller.

These common names often lead to errors and misunderstandings especially as these people's Christian names are often the same. The authorities know all about the Müller-Meier-Schulze problem.

But that is now to end. The government wants everybody in the Federal Republic to be given a twelve-figure identity number that will accompany its holder from cradle to grave, enabling trouble-free identification.

This plan obviously conjures up Orwellian fears in the minds of alarmed citizens. Is everyone to be degraded to an easily handled number? Is the individual no longer of any importance? Is the rule of electronic machines to undermine human dignity? Who can learn what about how abuse of the systemis to be ruled out?

These questions are understandable and, in part, justified. The Ministry of the Interior, the body that drew up the Bill proposing identity numbers, considers objections against the move to be on the whole emotionally motivated, as it puts it, and hopes that fears can be overcome by better public relations.

But a public opinion poll conducted by the Allensbach Institute has shown that it is only a minority of people who have any misgivings. One third of those interviewed did not like the idea of having an identity number while two thirds were not disturbed by the thought.

Constitutional experts at the Ministry of the Interior pointed out that human dignity would not be violated as a person's name was not going to be replaced by an identification number.

The twelve-figure number will aid the adaption of the registration laws to the progressive automation in administrative bodies concerned with person-related functions, they say. In other words, computers are to be used much more by the authorities.

Objections against computer-stored personal data result from the fact that registration was long thought of as an aid to the security police in building up a complete picture of an individual's movements.

The other function of registration – to inform authorities about present and future needs – has long been underestimated. It is only with the rapid increase in administrative work that it has pushed its way more and more into the foreground.

A poll showed that personal data and other important information of some forty per cent of the population changes every year, largely due to population shifts.

Centrally-stored personal data, as envisaged by the Bill, could save people who move from one district to another from filling in the long forms necessary for registration as the necessary information could be obtained from the store. Paperwork would be kept to a minimum.

This does not only apply to the registration of people moving into a new neighbourhood. It would also ease the exchange of information between local and national administrations and avoid excessive bureaucratic practices such as form-filling in triplicate.

Though they may be largely unaware of it, a lot of people already have a personal identity number that enables the authorities to use computers in their routine work.

Nine million people are registered by number in the national pensions scheme and there are five million people with an armed forces identity number. Computer installations are already at work in 120 towns with a total of eighteen million inhabitants. Printing income tax cards, electoral lists or inoculation lists can then be done accurately and quickly.

The local authorities plan to extend the use of computers. Then people will not have to register with the road tax department, the tax offices (where anyone who earns already has a number), the armed forces reserves offices or the aliens office.

One condition for this is a standardised computer system providing the authorities with necessary information at any time and thus freeing people from the endless form-filling that they are still obliged to do today.

The intention behind the law is to halt the divergent trends in the various departments and regions. The Federal states have long pressed for the introduction of a standardised identification system so as to kill the rapid spread of data in its infancy.

The suspicion that the new Bill is an attempt to form something like a police State is unjustified, especially as the proposals only form a framework for future legislation by the Federal states. The government's framework capacity here is stated in Article 75 of Basic Law.

The personal identity number does not contain any data that the authorities do not already know. The first six figures are based on the date of birth, the seventh on sex and the century born, figures eight to eleven are intended to distinguish between people with like data while the twelfth and last figure is a computer check.

Other data concern surname, given names, address, place of birth, marital status, profession and nationality, data that the authorities already know.

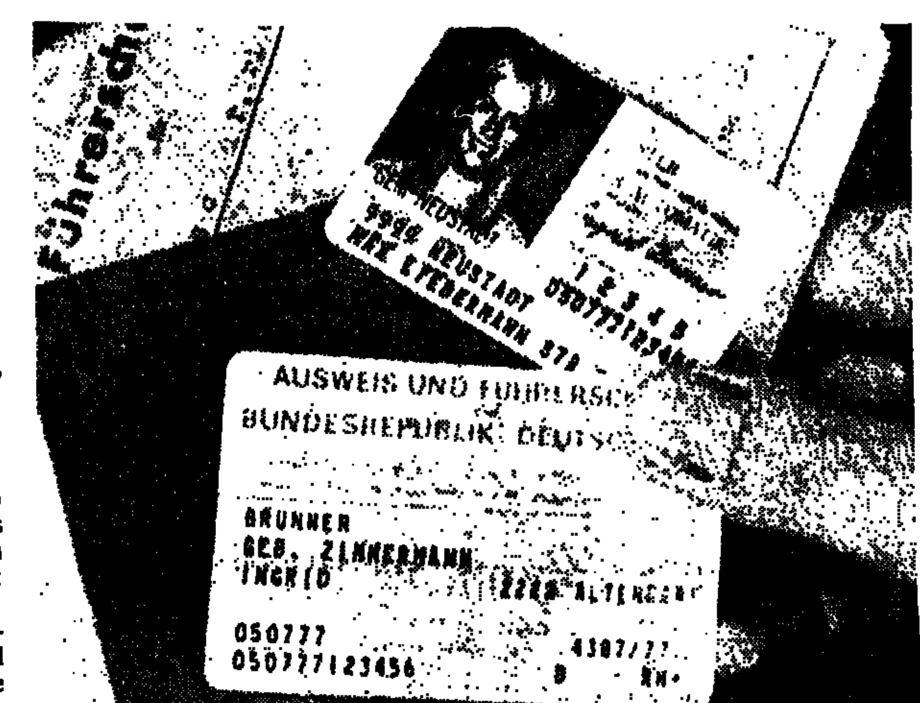
Information about criminal offences or past medical history is not registred among the personal data files kept in the registry offices. Data that must be kept secret by law – information on taxes paid for instance – will not be included either.

Special attention will be paid to stopping strangers from gaining access to personal information. It will also be an offence for workers at the registry offices to obtain any information they do not need in the course of duties.

A record will be kept of all information supplied by the computer so that possible offenders can be caught. Punishments are also planned for passing on information from the personal sphere. This is a step forward as the present registration regulations do not contain any such clauses. Every citizen will also have the right to see the date stored about him.

If the Bundestag now ensures that all planned safety measures become law, nobody need fear the introduction of identification numbers. *Hans Jörg Sottorf*

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 5 June 1971)



The new all-purpose identification card containing all personal particulars to be introduced in this country by 1975 (Photo: dpa)

Continued from page 4

the large number of different traditions belongs.

The question of denomination has lost a lot of its bitterness in recent years, in this country at any rate. Events that occurred over four hundred years ago are no longer so urgent. People look at what unites the Churches, not at what divides them.

The 450th anniversary celebrations of the Imperial Diet of Worms at which Luther confessed his faith to the Empire was attended by a number of Catholic bishops who preached alongside Protestant bishops. That shows how times are changing.

But eqally plain is the fact that the ecumenical ballyhoo is arousing opposition, even in this country. There are fears that the warmth of the rapprochement will consume a Church's own denominational legacy.

If we are to learn anything from the misfortunes of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation, it is the lesson that nothing can be pushed to fruition in the Church. People must be given time to adapt. Otherwise there is not the decision of the conscience that is necessary to faith.

It is not a question of coming to compromises with the truth. The main task at Augsburg was to express the truth of the common basis of faith and the common basis of the Church in such a way that it does not repel those people hanging to old traditions but wins them over.

Cooperation between the two Churches in the Federal Republic has progressed. They work together in the social sphere. Delegates of the two Churches exchange views.

Theology students attend joint seminars. Catholic bishops sometimes preach at Protestant church services and Protestant bishops in Catholic churches.

That all happens. But the ecumenical movement has not fully developed its power in this country. Augsburg could be a new beginning.

A public sign is needed showing that ecumenicalism is not only in the interest of one party in the Church but is the will in all parts of the Churches in this country, irrevocably as the product of history. *Karl-Alfred Odin*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 2 June 1971)

Stern prints abortion confessions

Famous actresses and writers were among the 374 women from all parts of the Federal Republic who directed an urgent appeal to the legislature and the public to do away with the current abortion law.

They all admitted that they had had a pregnancy terminated – illegally according to Paragraph 218 of the Penal Code.

The Hamburg illustrated magazine *Stern* published the appeal which was signed among other people by Romy Schneider, Senta Berger, Helga Anders, Hanne Wieder, Vera Tschechowa, Veruschka von Lehndorff and writers Gisela Elsner and Susanne von Paczensky.

"About a million women a year have an abortion in the Federal Republic," the appeal stated. "Hundreds die, tens of thousands are made infirm or sterile as the operation is not carried out by a registered doctor.

"Terminating a pregnancy is a simple operation when it is done by specialists. Women with money face no risk when they have abortions here or abroad. Paragraph 218 forces women without money to kitchen tables where quacks resort to perform. It stamps them as criminals and threatens them with prison sentences of up to five years.

"But millions of women have abortions under humiliating and dangerous conditions. I am one of them. I have had an abortion. I am against Paragraph 218 and for wanted children."

The Public Prosecutor's Office in Hamburg announced that steps would be taken against the women who had signed the appeal though it must first be discovered when the offence occurred. The statute of limitations on Paragraph 218 is five years, like the maximum punishment.

Gerhard Jahn, the Minister of Justice, announced at the end of last year that he would be drawing up in the course of this year a Bill reforming offences against life, unborn life and bodily entirety. Nothing has yet been seen of the Bill however.

The "Appeal of the 374" was based on a similar campaign in France where 335 women admitted to having an illegal abortion.

At the beginning of April actresses Jeanne Moreau and Cathérine Deneuve, writers Simone de Beauvoir and Francoise Sagan and many other well-known women appealed for an end to the ban on abortion in France through the columns of the Paris weekly *Le Nouvel Observateur*. The appeal caused a sensation.

Thomas Wolgast

(Münchner Merkur, 3 June 1971)

Majority oppose present abortion law

Almost half the inhabitants of the Federal Republic believe that the abortion law should be scrapped according a survey conducted by the Allensbach Institute. It showed that 46 per cent of those interviewed were against the law while 39 per cent wanted it retained.

The results of the survey show that only 41 per cent of women would like to see the law scrapped compared with fifty per cent of the male population.

Age has a lot to do with a person's views on this question. The younger the interviewed person, the more likely he or she was to appeal for abortions to be made legal.

In the sixteen to thirty-year-old age range 64 per cent wanted the present law scrapped while only 21 per cent urged its retention.

Fifty per cent of the Protestants interviewed wanted an end to the law while only 38 per cent of Catholics wanted it

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 June 1971)



EDUCATION

University reform programmes have met a deadend

Professors at the Free University of Berlin have resigned their administrative posts as they no longer want to bear the responsibility for developments there.

In Bremen the coalition of Social and Free Democrats broke up after almost 25 years because of disagreement over the new university's staff policy.

In Heidesberg a minority of students has adopted terrorist methods to prevent a professor from holding his lectures.

Recent events like this have spotlighted the crisis of universities and university reform. For years those people responsible for university policy ignored calls for reform from professors, lecturers and students. Memoranda and proposals disappeared into the files of the various state education ministries.

Although ist was forecast that the number of students would rocket, little was done about ist. Politicians did not wake up until the students took to the streets, until the first signs of unrest came and the young became more committed politically.

They believed that the malaise facing universities was due to the rigid control exercised by the professors.

The leaders of the protesting students

Frankfurter Allgemeine

demanded a share of the decision-making and as their claims were loud and violence was not only threatened but carried out education ministers and provincial assemblies speedily complied with their demands.

Not knowing the ins and outs of the university system, the politicians believed that they had found the right solution in giving students a share of decision-making.

New laws were passed for the universities and the more progressive university reformers in the various provincial assemblies and governments were, the more autonomy they granted local universities.

But it turned out that the situation at the universities became worse rather than better. The old university with its professorial administration is now dead. In its place is a university in which political interest groupe struggle for political power.

The urgently needed reform of studies has not however been carried out, the flood of would-be students has not been stemmed and the injustice of admission restrictions is still practised.

Governments and political parties are undecided. The State has largely left the universities to their own devices, does not intervene in their economic affairs or staffing policy and is on the way to forgoing its overall controlling capacity.

The State is now no more than the source of finances for universities. The end of its responsibility for the universities is linked with the end of the constructive university policy of the political parties.

It is not politicians with a strong following in their party who have been made ministers responsible for university affairs but proffessors who have plenty of good will but no strong group behind them in either party or teh Bundestag.

Professors are now in the majority at the Education Ministers Conference and the important Ministry of Education and Science in Bonn is headed by a professor who does not belong to a political party.

Politicians hide their helplessness and education ministors their lack of power behind the fetish of autonomy for the universities.

But the Humboldt era is past. Universities are no longer walled off from the State as private academic republics or educational provinces with a firm educational ideal.

They are now State institutions in a pluralistic society and have a large number of educational functions. They are maintained by the community and are therefore responsible to it.

The carefully delineated autonomy granted to the humboldt-style university to guarantee the freedom of the arts and sciences is now absolute, enabling minorities to present a serious threat to the freedom of research and teaching at the universities.

Protected by university autonomy, ideological minorities who are often opposed to democracy and employ terrorist methods exploit teh decision-making clauses of the university laws and try to introduce a fully one-sided political colour to studies.

In Berlin, and not only there, a state of lawlessness rules in many subjects. It can be seen in Bremen how a radical[...] declares its Marxist interpretation[...] sciences as generally valid and [...] upon the new university being bu[...]

In a pluralistic society free[...] teaching and research entails a [...] for a large number of scientific [...] and methods.

In a constitutional democracy [...] duty of the State to ensure plur[...] the sciences. This allows the State [...] the autonomy of the universities [...] thinks appropriate. For this it [...] political will.

University reform has met a d[...] because of the university laws [...] confronted with a dead-end has [...] round if he is to get anywhere.

Peter Jochen W[...]
(Frankfurter Allgemeine [...] für Deutschland, 1 [...])

Kassel institute offers managerial courses

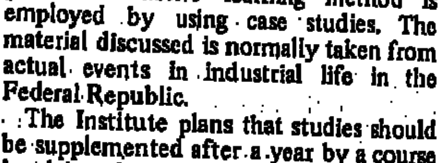
Complaints that university teaching in this country has little to do with a student's future career are legion. Kassel now plans to change this.

The comprehensive university now being built in the city is to act as a sort of connecting link between theoretical knowledge and industrial practice. A practical training for engineers in particular is planned.

Kassel has already amassed experience of practical education in the Institute for Management Training. The Institute was set up in the spring of 1970 by economists, representatives of Giessen University and officials from the Hesse Ministry of Economics and Technology. It started courses in August and its own building will be ready in the course of this year.

The Institute for Management Training wishes to offer managerial courses that differ from sandwich courses, correspondence courses and special seminars. The founder members of the Institute believe that there are too few managerial courses that are not run by firms themselves.

Students at the Institute will have had a university education or adequate preliminary training. Theory will then be applied to managerial practice. The group aimed at is the young executive group who are in line for high managerial posts and have had as a rule two years practical work.



In the first course of two four-week programmes and an intermediate tutorial period an active learning method is employed by using case studies. The material discussed is normally taken from actual events in industrial life in the Federal Republic.

The Institute plans that studies should be supplemented after a year by a course involving the exchange of experiences, a discussion of method and an expansion of what has so far been learnt.

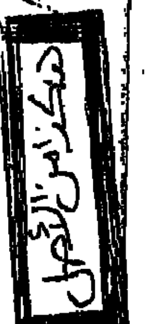
To interest as many young executives as possible, a correspondence course is also planned. Plans are to be drawn up with the Institute for Extra-Mural Studies in Tübingen.

The Institute will work in close cooperation with various departments in the new university planned for Kassel. Later incorporation into the university is not ruled out.

At present the Institute is financed by a team of sponsors. The first course costs five thousand Marks per student or four thousand if the person comes from a firm belong to the team of sponsors.

Kassel plans later to offer a wide range of contact study courses, enabling executives to acquaint themselves with the latest findings in their branch. An important side-effect would be an increase in the individual's chances of promotion.

Klaus Viedebantt
(Handelsblatt, 28 May 1971)





Demand for graduates wi[ll] rise

Though many people have co[...] the danger of an academic pr[...] arising in the Federal Republic, [...] estimates forecast that this will [...] in the immediate future.

Statistics drawn up by the Mi[nistry of] Education and Science forecast th[...] million graduates will be needed [...] While 998,000 graduates were [...] 1968, requirements should rise to [...] 1,420,000 by as early as 1975.

These figures are contained in [...] prepared at the Ministry's instig[ation by] Professor Widmaier, the Regensb[urg eco]nomist.

The demand for graduates of [...] colleges – 1.9 million in 1968 – [...] forecast to rise to 2.4 million in 197[...] 2.83 million by 1980.

It is already plain that the nee[d for] doctors will continue to rise and [...] lawyers will also be required in [...] Only a minimal rate of growth is [...]ted in agriculture on the other ha[nd].

By 1975 the number of p[...] universities in this country [...] increased from 470,000 to 665,00[0]. [To] finance this expansion progra[mme] central government and the Federal [...] will have to spend a total of 3.5 [...] Marks in 1972 and four milliards fo[r each] of the three subsequent years.

These are the amounts proposed in [...] Bill for the first framework plan [...] university construction discussed by [...] joint planning committee in Bonn.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 26 May [...])

Educational planners have to cut plans

The grim announcement by finance ministers in both Bonn and the Federal states that no more money can be spent for the time being has thwarted the plans of educationalists.

On entering office, Hans Leussink, the Minister of Education and Science, announced wide-ranging reforms affecting all branches of education from kindergarten to further education.

Educational planners hoped that they could implement their proposals thanks to increased State expenditure though they did not yet know how the money could best be spent.

At a time when the joint educational plans of the central goverment and the Federal states are beginning to take firm shape, Bonn's new Finance Minister, Karl Schiller, has stated that only those reforms can be carried out that cost little or no money.

That is true also, if not primarily, for educational reform. Educational planners will have to cut down on their plans. As they did not think it necessary to initiate those people affected into their plans, they will not find great public support for them now.

The shortage of available cash has one good side-effect in the midst of all the drawbacks – discussions on the education system of the future will tend to become clearer. If money is scarce, priorities must be set and the main aims stated.

The Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists are the first political party to present a savings programme for education. This plan envisages a complete stoppage of organisational reforms for the time being.

Without stating any clear political aim, the Opposition in Bonn wants kindergartens, schools and universities to be built as planned. The programme bea[rs the] slogan "Less Utopianism – mor[e rea]lism".

Slogans like this often conceal [...]naire programmes. Utopianism cou[ld be] just another word for equality of [oppor]tunity. Realism obviously means th[at the] three-class school of the nineteen[th cen]tury should be retained.

But the education system is [...] field for organisational reforms th[at cost] little money. Implementing plans to [allow] pupils, students and parents to have [a say] in decision-making demands politic[al cou]rage but no financial expenditure.

It would also be a structural ref[orm if] new schools were to be set up right [away] as comprehensives, if curricula [were] reexamined and the differences be[tween] school education and career tr[aining] scrapped.

But it is against this type of reform [that] opposition, sometimes bitter, some[times] hesitant, comes, even from the gover[ning] coalition of Social and Free Democ[rats].

To abandon changes of this type wo[uld] be the same as admitting that real refo[rms] are not possible in a certain economic a[nd] financial situation.

Udo Bergdol[l]
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 28 May 19[71])

MEDICINE

New drug aids sexual offenders

Sexual offenders committing the less serious sexual offences are to be treated more leniently in future. Exhibitionists who always used to be consigned behind bars if they repeated their offence can soon hope to remain unpunished if they volunteer to undergo treatment with a drug developed by Schering of Berlin that reduces hypersexuality.

Some courts in the Federal Republic have already offered sexual offenders this chance but they anticipated events as the drug has not yet been given the green light by the Ministry of Health.

As hospital tests have now been completed, it is expected that the drug will be released for use at any time. A total of 547 examinations were made by 111 doctors in the Federal Republic and Switzerland.

The results were recently announced to psychiatrists, sexual researchers, neuroendocrinologists and lawyers attending a symposium arranged in Berlin by Schering.

The discussion on ways to inhibit sexual drive with drugs produced a number of interesting points, especially on the limits of this new course of treatment.

It is fairly certain that the drug – marketed under the trade-name "Androcur" – counters androgen, the hormone causing the sexual drive, potency, an erection and orgasms.

The substance was discovered as anti-androgen by Dr Neumann in Schering's research laboratories. The generic name is *cyproteronacetate*.

The substance inhibits the production of male sperm cells without harming the tissue of the testicles and is able to regulate the sex drive in such a way that the angrogen has absolutely no effect.

The androgen is expelled from its normal spheres of activity, including the sexual centre in the brain, but only during the period of medication. As the inhibition of the sexual drive is reversible, it would be incorrect to speak of a drug-induced castration.

As the sexual drive returns some six months after the drug has been taken, a number of problems arise from the point of view of society and the legal administration that has to protect the public from sexual crimes.

Lawyers attending the Berlin symposium mentioned some of them. Who, they asked, would guarantee that the sexual offender, if promised his freedom on condition that he agreed to undergo an Androcur course, would in fact take it and what is to happen when the drug wears off?

The first problem is no longer relevant as the drug is also available in capsule form for injections. Scherings are currently producing this cyproteronacetate capsule but hospital tests have not yet been completed.

DIE WELT

The tablet now available is only absorbed ten or twenty per cent by the stomach and intestinal tract. Compared with the form used for injections, it is uneconomic.

There are two solutions to the second problem. Firstly, the sexual offender who cannot continue cyproteronacetate treatment for any reason must undergo voluntarily or by order of the court a control of his sexual deviation. (The late Professor Hans Giese was successful in his fight to replace the term sexual perversion by sexual deviation.)

If his previous hypersexuality no longer appears – it is also dependent on age – the offender can be rehabilitated into society without any danger.

Secondly, while being treated with the drug, the sexual offender can be given psychiatric treatment as well and freed from his deviation. In the words of Hamburg sexual researcher E. Schorsch, he is freed for and not from his sexual life.

Exhibitionists and paederasts have a great chance here of being spared a long dreary period of imprisonment. Exhibitionists are no longer sentenced so severely today as was the case a few years ago. They are relatively harmless and are only thought of as a source of annoyance to society.

While undergoing a course of drugs to inhibit their sexual drive, they can also be treated by a psychotherapist and prepared for a normal sexual partnership.

Works dealing with this subject have already been written at the Psychiatric Clinic belonging to Berlin's Free University and by other institutes.

The drug cyproteronacetate itself cannot change an offender's tendencies but past experiences have shown that it can dampen the sexual drive far more quickly than an operation for castration, thus freeing the patient sooner from the urge to commit sexual crimes.

What type of offenders will be considered for the new treatment? About a third will be exhibitionists, a fifth homosexual paederasts and about the same proportion of heterosexual paederasts.

The other patients will be fetishists, voyeurs, rapists, arsonists, transvestites and other people who do not commit crimes but suffer from strong sexual urges.

If the sexual deviations have a psychotic origin or are caused by brain disease, cyproteronacetate cannot be expected to improve the patient's condition, but it will in cases of mental debility.

The mentally handicapped frequently suffer from their sexual phantasies. If they have been placed under the care of a guardian, he must give his permission for the course of treatment. Lawyers doubt, however, if this declaration can be made voluntarily if imprisonment is the only alternative.

It is certain that most sexual offenders will press to be allowed to undergo the new treatment. Only a few of the mentally debilitated and other deviants believe that treatment with cyproteronacetate will rob them of a vital part of their life.

If the drug appears on the market in the near future, doctors will have to make it perfectly clear that it must only be used for pressing psychiatric or criminological reasons.

The danger that a society inimical to sex will use the drug to bring about "sexual cleanliness" must not be underestimated.

But the proposal made in Berlin to limit the drug's prescription to specialists cannot be adopted as limiting the prescriptions of a drug in this way would be illegal and because specialists too could have a Puritan attitude towards sex and sexual offenders.

Friedrich Deich
(Die Welt, 27 May 1971)

Cold water treatment

Cold water must be applied immediately to burns and scalds to relieve pain and accelerate the healing process, according to Professor Koehnlein, a surgeon at Freiburg University Hospital.

This must be done immediately after the accident, he says, and continued until there is no more pain. That can sometimes take as much as two hours.

Cold water treatment is ineffective if it is employed more than sixty minutes after the accident.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 May 1971)

Professor Poppe disc[usses] malignant bone tumours at Düsseldorf X-ray congress

Specialists from the Federal Republic, The Netherlands and Switzerland attending the X-Ray Congress in Düsseldorf came to the depressing conclusion that a person's chances of surviving some types of malignant bone tumour are practically nil.

Professor Poppe of Göttingen reported that less than twenty per cent of patients with a malignant bone tumour had any prospect of surviving more than five years, the normal period given to cancer sufferers.

Most types of this malignant tumour occur before a person is thirty. This and the fact that early diagnosis of malignant tumours an bones seems practically impossible forces medicine to greater activity even though bone tumours represent only three per cent of all malignant tumours.

Bone Tumours have a high tendency to form metastases as they, unlike other forms of cancer, are directly connected with the bloodstream.

Professor George Chapchal of Leiden, Holland, warned doctors against amputating certain types of bone tumour. This operation proved completely useless in eighty per cent of the cases, he stated, as the metastases had already passed to other organs in the body, especially the lung. (Neue Hannoversche Presse, 22 May 1971)

Sun and cancer

The widespread fear that an excess of sun could produce cancer of the skin seems to be unfounded, according to Professor Gartmann of Cologne University's Dermatological Hospital.

Strong solar radiation, he says, does not produce skin cancer until fifteen or thirty years have passed. Seamen, fishermen, dockers and shipbuilders are in particular danger as water reflects the harmful ultra-violet rays.

Tar products on the other hand raise the sensitivity of roadworkers against the effects of light.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 29 May 1971)

Cramped living conditions can cause aggressions

The real threat behind the world's population explosion is not the danger of possible famine disasters but the fact that people will become more and more unfriendly as their living space is limited.

Today it is only mental complaints that crop up, especially among the inhabitants of impersonal residential blocs in the cities.

Scientists believe that pent-up aggressions could soon break out as people become more and more cramped. Professor G. Jörgensen, the Göttingen human geneticist, sees this as the real danger behind the growth in world population.

Experiments with animals show clearly that coexistence is governed by a set behavioural pattern. An important role is played by fixed territories marked out and defended by herds or families as these areas offer security.

If the living space of caged birds is too cramped they become aggressive. Even if they are allowed to multiply as much as they want and are given enough food, serious complaints crop up.

The males either turn particularly aggressive or noticeably indifferent. The females no longer build proper nests or care for their young. The birds often pair off with other members of the same sex or eat their young. If on the other hand they have enough space, they rear their young naturally.

Humans too manifest comparable behavioural patterns. Everyone tries to provide enough living space for himself and even children at play defend their territory against the intrusion of unwanted strangers.

One's own home with a garden – the main wish of most families – conforms with innate behavioural patterns.

Despite all their comfort and hygienic advantages, city flats are inhuman as they do not cater for the actual needs of their inhabitants.

It is not certain that the increase in crime is directly linked with restricted living space but one definite result of cramped living conditions is the many cases of mental disorder.

Having strangers in the vicinity and not being able to avoid them simply gets on a person's nerves. Giant industrial concerns where the worker is no more than a cipher, anonymous towns and the vast number of mass organisations also contribute towards the strain placed on people.

During the longest period of a person's development, the community in which he lives is small and gives a feeling of security.

Scientists look upon the unrest among the younger generation as an alarm signal. They believe that the young are expressing almost hysterically their discontent at an environment to which the individual is poorly adapted.

But what can be done? Two typical reactions are manifested in the course of human development – firstly, there is the friendly attitude towards one's own society that can go as far as personal sacrifice and, secondly, there is the attitude of rejection or even aggression towards an alien community.

The two extremes act like a genetic straitjacket in controlling human conduct. Rationality has only a partial effect on the process. The danger arises that Man's aggressive urge could be aroused, plunging mankind into new wars.

To prevent this, it is necessary to acquaint people with things foreign and unknown, things they have previously rejected. Television, radio and the press must carry out this vital role. When a thing is understood it can be incorporated into one's own "territory" and tolerated more easily.

But the world population must not be allowed to multiply as quickly as it has done in recent years. Human beings are very adaptable but the behavioural patterns developed over hundreds of thousands of years change slowly.

Experiences in communities large and small show plainly that the individual can only live and develop properly as a human being when he has enough room to keep his distance. *Sigrid Gullion/PAM*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 May 1971)

THE ECONOMY

Government preaches stabilisation but does not practise it

Following the freeing of the parity of the Mark a new attempt is to be made in the Federal Republic to restore economic stability. It is high time that the ship of State sailed the course of stabilisation and stopped the present Sunday afternoon cruise!

Up until now all the efforts of the Bundesbank to introduce stabilising measures have been undermined by the flood of hot money from abroad, while the effect of fiscal measures introduced by the government have been counteracted by public spending with excessive government expenditure and government loans.

Now, we hear, this is all to be changed. But the changes cannot come simply as a result of floating the Mark or the announcement that public expenditure is to be pegged.

It is essential that something be done to soak up the excess of liquid cash that is circulating in this country and that there be a noticeable cutback in overall demand.

If liquid cash is to be soaked up, however, and in the past few days a number of people have been asking why this should happen, why is it that the Bundesbank was so slow in its efforts to get rid of the dollars that have been accumulating in its vaults and greatly increasing the amount of liquid cash available for purchases in his country?

In the face of this need how is it to be explained that the Bundesbank failed to release any dollars from its massive stocks to the currency exchange markets on or soon after 10 May when the parity of the Mark to the dollar was floated? Obviously there were many explanations for their delay in doing so.

First of all there is the question of where these embarrassing dollars are to go to when they leave the Federal Republic. It is impossible for them to flow to a number of important countries because of currency exchange restrictions.

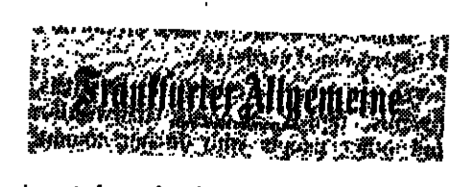
For another thing the interest rate in the Federal Republic is still higher than on the Eurodollar market and in the United States of America.

In the light of these circumstances if the Bundesbank wanted to get rid of its dollars in a hurry it would have to cut Bank Rate drastically and probably lower the minimum reserve requirements in West German banks as well. With the developments in industry in this country being what they are and the continued depreciation of the purchasing power of the Mark it is impossible for the Bundesbank to implement measures of this kind at the moment.

An alternative is for the Bundesbank in Frankfurt to allow the value of the dollar against the Mark to fall to such an extent that the chance of making a quick profit from revaluation would be irresistible for dollar holders.

Just how considerable this profit would have to be, however, is shown by the fact that despite the revaluation of the Swiss franc by seven per cent the movement of dollars from Switzerland has been far from precipitous.

But without doubt authorities in this country concerned with currency exchange dealings would like to avoid giving a handsome bonus to speculators on a Mark revaluation and quite rightly so. Money going into the pockets of the speculators has come from the pockets of the ordinary people of this country, for a start, and secondly if the speculators make a killing this time they will be



tempted to do the same thing all over again at the very next opportunity.

Another point that must be taken into account is that a large part of the flood of dollars into this country consisted of credit which West German companies took out abroad over a fixed period of time and which cannot therefore be paid back immediately.

Even then companies based in this country have little interest in releasing this money since interest rates are so much lower abroad than in this country.

For all these reasons there are limitations set to the scope of the movement of dollars from the Federal Republic.

On the other hand it seems likely that a certain proportion of the dollars in this country will be withdrawn, perhaps because they were in the form of loans that are not being renewed, perhaps because the money is needed for use in some other part of the world.

So why should the Bundesbank go to the market with a basketful of dollars when there is little likelihood of a speedy outflow of the unwanted money and a corresponding reduction of liquidity in this country?

It seems in this light that a policy of restraint was more à propos and it was better to keep the currency exchange markets and those speculators who become rich and fat by playing them in a permanent state of unrest.

In this way it was possible to increase the risk involved in all speculative deals in currency exchange and also the dangers of taking out new foreign loans. This became a factor that all involved had to take into consideration.

The main purpose of this strategy from the Bundesbank's point of view would appear to be to prevent a further flood of dollars into this country with its concomitant undermining effect on our efforts to cut liquidity and stop inflation. If the Bundesbank succeeds in its aim it will have gone a long way towards solving the present economic and monetary crisis.

But there is yet another matter to be solved. If the large quantities of dollars that have collected in the Bundesbank vaults are drawn off hesitatingly then the surplus of purchasing power that has been imported into this country will only be diminished at a slow rate. However, if this country is to achieve the stability it requires it is essential that purchasing power be cut down as quickly as possible.

One suitable method of achieving this, which has obviously not escaped the Bundesbank's attention, is to increase the minimum required reserves and there seem to be many indications that this is a step that will be taken by the Central Bank Committee in the near future.

Certainly this method of reducing liquidity will have the effect of tending to push up interest rates, but as there is a trend towards higher interest rates in the United States as well, this provides some covering fire for the Federal Republic.

It is a fact, at any rate, that now a more effective stabilisation policy can be carried out than previously in the sphere of credit policies. On the other hand new fiscally based policies of appeasement must be greeted with scepticism.

Of course it sounds quite impressive when we hear that public expenditure that is not binding has been frozen to the tune of about thirty to forty per cent and in addition to this the loans taken up by the central government, the provincial assemblies and local government authorities have been limited.

But the experiences we have had from the anti-cyclical fiscal policy are anything but hopeful.

Last year as well there were far-reaching limitations to public expenditure which were later turned into our economic strictures and nevertheless government expenditure in 1970 has risen by a total of eleven per cent. In the first quarter of this year the figure was eighteen per cent.

Government budgeting, therefore, is not counteracting the economic cycle but right up to recent times has pursued an expansive course.

In addition to this the new credit ceiling that has been set for public loans only looks good on paper. For the so-called cash advances which are said to be technical impossibilities are not affected by the restrictions imposed on borrowing for the purposes of public expenditure.

But these are loans with a set period up to one year. So in fact the government departments have left themselves a convenient back-door through which they can arrange quite considerable credit.

The State is demanding that everyone else, industrial concerns, employees, taxpayers, consumers and the Bundesbank act in a way that is conducive to stability. But it is not practising what it preaches.

Unless there is some change to this pattern the latest efforts to achieve stability do not look too promising.

Hans Roeper

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 2 June 1971)

Five Wise Men recommend steady revaluation

The Committee of Experts for the Appraisal of Overall Economic Develomments, otherwise know as the Five Wise Men, has published a special report coming out in favour of "a measured, but steady increase in parity of the Mark". The contents of this recently published report were known somewhat in advance as a result of an indiscretion.

A majority of the Five Wise Men stated that the Mark should be revalued by about three per cent per annum. This would not be making excessive demands on the capability of the Federal Republic "to escape from the international trend towards currency depreciation," according to the report.

According to the economic experts this strategy of "creeping revaluation" coupled with a lowering of interest rates "soon" would be the course of action most likely to lead to a return to lasting stability with the slightest chance of causing unemployment on a large scale.

There is no feasible course of action, the report claims, that would entirely rule out the danger of unemployment.

If we in this country are to make it our main concern to restore the Mark to a stable condition, giving this priority over full employment, our economic affairs policies could soon afterwards work towards all their aims without giving any of them priority.

On top of this view from the economic experts there comes a statement made by the government that in all the measures it takes it will keep unemployment as low as is possible.

The Five Wise Men have given an express warning that the man-in-the-street should not harbour excessive hopes that stabilisation measures will have a speedy effect on consumer prices.

The rise in industrial, producer prices is at the heart of the inflationary process. Thus — the thirteen-page report continues — it should be possible to check the soaring producer prices demanded by industry within the course of a year without endangering jobs.

It is not essential to produce any more guidelines for wages and salaries policies in the next few months, the experts say, if a clear concept of the state of the economy "is borne in mind as the basis of forthcoming rounds of talks between both sides of industry."

"The Government's new course" must not be subjected to the suspicion that measures for currency stabilisation needs involve sacrifices on the part of working men alone.

If this policy is carried out in the most effective manner it will at first hit company profits harder than the working man's wage packet, the Five Wise Men report.

The amount by which prices have been rising in this country has reached a worrying level, but even more worrying than rising prices in the shops are increasing prices at the producer stage.

The relationship between prices on an international footing has now been affected by the freeing of fixed rates of exchange. If prices in the Federal Republic should not rise as sharply as in other countries voluntary inferference from the Bundesbank could bring about an international trend towards revaluation and increase price competitiveness on an international basis.

The experts recommend that the government should use all the opportunities offered by the system of flexible exchange rates to the utmost. "With the success of stabilisation endeavours an alteration to parity should become necessary" even though the balance of payments situation — something about which the Five Wise Men do not make any comment in their report — does not justify revaluation of the Mark in the opinion of the European Economic Community Council of Ministers.

However many assurances the government may give that it intends to retain the old parity international factors interwoven affecting prices are not likely to be broken.

In addition to this the government must, the report says, introduce measures to cut down demand, something that will not come anywhere near as easy.

This special report by the economic experts has been called "a damning judgment" on the present economic policies of the Bonn government by the Opposition parties.

"With satisfaction", however, the Free Democrats ascertain that the measures being taken by the government coalition affecting the economy, both on a domestic basis and an international front, are given approval by the experts as being the right and proper course of action.

The German Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DIHT) called the special report "an extraordinarily useful analysis."

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 2 June 1971)

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

What makes the modern manager tick - a sociological study

Company bosses are rewarded by any number of privileges (higher incomes, prestige and power) according to Helge Pross, 43, Sociology Professor at Giessen University, and Karl W. Boetticher, 58, head of the bureau for economic and sociological research, also in Giessen, in their study of business managers.

But, they say, there is one privilege that is not granted to the managerial bracket — plenty of leisure and pleasure time!

The two researchers weighed up the answers of 78 members of company boards, 304 company directors, factory heads and business managers and 154 senior managerial clerks to questions about their family background, education, past career, methods of making decisions, self-confidence and their view of society.

Pross and Boetticher enquired about the "way of life" among 762 members of company boards in the hundred largest firms, from the point of view of turnover, in the Federal Republic. The questionnaire was completed by 18.5 per cent of them.

Of 145 members of company boards 56 worked between forty-six and fifty-five hours every week. Forty-eight of them claimed to work on average between 56 and 65 hours a week.

Twenty-two said they began the day's work earlier than 7.30 in the morning. Sixty said that they started the day's activities between 7.30 and eight o'clock. Forty-eight of them get into the office between eight and 8.30.

Only eight of them said they do not take work home with them. The rest pack important files with pressing work into their briefcase and continue the good work by their own fireside.

Further homework which this social group must attend to is evening meetings and other after-hours arrangements. Twenty-two say that such extra-curricular activities occupy them about twice a month, 41 reckon they must attend evening meetings on average four times in the month and thirty say that such work occupies them up to six times a month.

In any four-week period 21 of the managers interviewed claimed that they were in the company yoke on as many as nine evenings every month.

The division of the day's activities for various individual jobs is interesting to note. 19.5 per cent of the time is concerned with dealing with the mail, reading it, processing it and dictating replies. 38.3 per cent of the day's work tends to go on meetings and conferences. 14.8 per cent is spent on travelling. Telephoning takes up over ten per cent of a manager's working day.

Helge Pross and Karl W. Boetticher inform us that leading managerial staff in the top companies in the Federal Republic comes mainly from the middle and upper-middle classes.

One in two of the senior managerial clerks, directors and members of company boards grew up with an upper-middle class or upper-class background. Only five per cent came from the lower classes, sons of working men, non-self-employed craftsmen and people in service.

Five hundred and thirty-seven managers answered the question about their father's profession. Of these 28 said: artisan, and fifteen: farmer, owner of a smallholding or vineyard-owner.

In forty cases the father was a self-employed craftsman and 31 of the business managers said that their father was a retailer or a publican.

DIE WELT

These are the other professions that were listed for the fathers of managers: self-employed non-academic or artist (27), government or Federal state salaried employee of senior or junior rank (69), primary-schoolteacher (16), high-schoolteachers and vicars (18), highest-grade of civil servant (43), professors (twelve), the free academic professions, sculptors and journalists (36), lower-grade white-collar workers and small workshop foremen (19), white-collar worker in a medium grade (51), top-ranking white-collar worker (79), army officers, self-employed industrialists, estate-holders and hoteliers (12) and self-employed businessmen, thirty-two.

The material conditions of the parental home were also taken into consideration and put under the high-powered microscope. Ten of the company managers called their parents "poor". One hundred and eighty-six spoke of a "modest background in the parental home" and the questionnaire reveals that 282 come from "prosperous" families. Only thirteen company managers considered their parents "extremely wealthy".

Now Pross and Boetticher reveal the religious background of the top-flight company men. The summary judgment is that, "now as ever a Catholic home and upbringing is not conducive to a successful career in industry".

Those who filled in the questionnaire answered the question about religion in this way: 322 claimed to belong to the Evangelical (Protestant) Church, 138 were Roman Catholic, thirty-three said they did not belong to either of these two religions and 43 gave no answer at all to this question.

According to the two researchers: "The disparity in the representation of the two main religions at a top managerial level is not so great that there can be any question of discrimination against Catholics. The fusion of Catholicism and the lower classes in Germany has historical reasons."

The type of town, village or district from which managerial staffs in industry today come is also covered by this analysis, and the results are not surprising. The great majority of those questioned come from a city. Two hundred and sixty say they come from a big city, 192 were brought up in a small or large town and only 83 claim a background in a village, and this in a country with a largely rural population.

One important factor in the background of the men who have "made it" in industry is of course education. It is certain today that to be successful in a managerial capacity you must have an education at a higher level than the ordinary-secondary school (Volksschule).

More than ninety per cent of this managerial group attended a high-school (*Gymnasium*) or *Mittelschule*. Almost 75 per cent of them passed their *Abitur* higher school-leaving certificate. One in two passed this examination with a mark above the average.

Study is becoming more important for a career in industry all the time. Of those managers included in this survey two-thirds went to a technical college.

There were remarkable differences in the three groups. Seventy-seven per cent of members of the board had a student background, 62 per cent of the company directors had studied and the figure for the managerial clerks was 58 per cent.

Their studies tended to centre around subjects such as the natural sciences, economic science, technology and the law. Very few chose the philosophical side for their studies.

Technical and natural science studies formed the academic background of 60.6 per cent of the interviewed managers, while 22.1 per cent went in for economic and social sciences and 13.5 per cent studied jurisprudence.

This is the way the *trend* seems to be moving: Fewer managers with a technology background, more economic scientists, and fewer opportunities for those with a legal background.

The managerial group was asked in addition what in its opinion was the order of importance of a number of professions. The following table was compiled as a result:

1) Chairman of the Board,
2) Professor,
3) General,
4) Departmental head of an industrial firm,
5) Headmaster,
6) Newspaper editor,
7) Manufacturer,
8) Vicar,
9) Deputy departmental head,
10) Police commissioner,
11) Master craftsman.

Helge Pross and Karl W. Boetticher are staggered by the traditional prejudices expressed by the company managers against the ability of women to do the kind of job they are doing.

Eighty-six per cent stated that a woman could not do their job, or at least not so efficiently. Only eleven per cent went so far as to say that a woman would do just as well.

The small-print in the sociologists' work is very significant. They are "enamoured" of their methods and are of the opinion that their social studies give rise to more or less complete recipes for solving many questions affecting the development of society.

> Helge Pross/Karl W. Boetticher
> *Manager des Kapitalismus* (Managers in Capitalism) edition suhrkamp 450. Suhrkamp Verlag (Frankfurt). 141 pages. Price 4 Marks.

Helge Pross and Karl W. Boetticher themselves work with many prescribed opinions that often colour their work and shine through it.

They give short measure to historical prerequisites. And they should not simply pass off biological data without further ado.

Nevertheless they have produced a book that makes an important contribution to the subject of equality of opportunity in the economic sphere and the structure of the managerial sector.

Werner Mühlbradt

(Die Welt, 27 May 1971)

Handwriting reveals all

Graphology has become a respectable subject for the drawing-room. It has even become a reasonable subject for the lecture-rooms at universities. It is a science that is connected with psychology. Handwriting gives clues to people's characters.

Participants at the recent international congress of graphologists at Lindau on Lake Constance concentrated on the application of this science in business circles.

It is understandable that industrial concerns take an interest in graphology. A company that wants to achieve great successes can help itself by installing new machinery, for instance. But what would be the point of doing this if there were not a competent team to run the machinery?

However much technology progresses Man will always be at the centre of it and since the selection of new personnel is a central problem for a company it is a reliable investment to employ a graphologist, who could play an important role in weighing up the talents and shortcomings of a candidate for a situation vacant.

Numerous test examples of handwriting of candidates for an important position in a company showed clearly what a graphologist must look out for in his endeavours to help the personnel manager make the right choice.

For example if writing slopes too much to the right this is a sign that whoever wieled the pen has a tendency to be over-ambitious.

A "podgy" script shows that a candidate tends to be a stickler for order but that he would probably be too soft in dealing with his subordinates.

Another type of handwriting in which the letters below the line were emphasised gave an indication that the candidate was likely to tread too hard on those in lower positions.

Another candidate's writing was filled with letters extended far above the line indicating that like his h, f and l he was up in the clouds, a dreamer, a prey to illusions.

What are the makings of a company boss? With a sample of the handwriting of the men who have "made it" in the United States on the one hand and in the Federal Republic on the other a neutral graphologist from France came up with some interesting differences between German and American company heads.

The Americans gave away their lust for material possessions in their handwriting, as well as a great ability to make contacts easily, an active nature and youthful zest, self-confidence, empathy and dynamism as well as a business-sense which sometimes did not stop short at sheer brutality.

But the graphologist cannot base his or her judgements on a sample of handwriting alone. It is essential to know something about whoever wrote the passage they study. Otherwise the verdict they reach may not be accurate.

Particularly in Europe, where more and more foreigners are applying for positions in companies it is important to know where the candidate learnt to write, or it is possible that the graphologist will be misled by national peculiarities in handwriting.

Age and sex of the writer are also important and the graphologist should know these facts before starting work, since it is not at all possible to tell how old the candidate is or of what sex simply from the sample of writing.

Making the right decision about a candidate for a vacant job is of vital importance and not just to the candidate, but also to the firm. It is to be hoped that graphology has already shown its worth in personnel departments that have relied on it.

Klaus Mampell

(Die Welt, 29 May 1971)

MARITIME AFFAIRS

Stranger than fiction tales from maritime boards' archives

There can hardly be an authority in the country that has a more interesting job to do yet few are as little-known as the maritime boards of the Baltic and North Sea states. Tragedies on the high seas, not to mention a good deal that is highly amusing, is reflected in the official records of these official bodies.

Fisherman B. jumped over board while his ship, the *Hans Pickenpack*, was fishing west of Greenland. His last recorded words as he jumped were "So long, Hans."

Twenty-three-year-old assistant engineer Ernst slipped and fell in the galley of the *Dresden*. In the process he pulled a pot full of boiling fat off the stove and scalded himself to death.

Captain Günter Lange of the *Pacific*, a Hamburg salvage vessel, was drowned on 10 March 1971 west of Finisterre while heading by rubber dinghy for the *Ocean Bridge*, a shipwrecked British tanker, to collect his crew from the wreck.

For the Hamburg board this has been the case of the year. It was dealt with at the end of May.

Two thirds of the total tonnage of the Federal Republic's merchant navy, roughly 430 ships with more than 4.3 million gross registered tons between them, are owned by Hamburg shipping lines.

The Hamburg maritime board, which deals with about 300 cases a year, is thus the busiest in the country.

Maritime boards have been in existence for nigh on a century. The others are in Bremerhaven, Lübeck, Emden and Flensburg.

The boards are entitled to instigate proceedings themselves in the event of anyone sustaining or causing injury on board ship, being seriously injured in the course of work on board or committing suicide.

They are under obligation to investigate matters when as a result of a shipwreck or collision a vessel is either abandoned, sunk or disappears without trace or when ordered to do by a higher authority.

The boards must attach equal importance to damage to harbour walls, the impaired vision of officers who sail their vessels out of port after spending unconscionable amounts of time and money in nearby bars and other establishments and the mental state of able seamen after receiving farewell letters from their girlfriends, not to mention more spectacular cases such as the sinking of the *Pamir*, one of the last sailing vessels to be used as a training ship, and the fire that ravaged the Hamburg liner *Hanseatic*.

The specialised knowledge of all concerned affords some guarantee that all cases are given a fair and considerate hearing. The Hamburg chairman is himself a former ship's officer and his fellow-members are generally full captains.

The seamen's union representatives are usually captains. The work safety office cannot in the circumstances do less than nominate a ship's captain too.

And the member appointed by the government, whose role is virtually that of the prosecution attorney, is traditionally a retired admiral. Hamburg and Bremerhaven boast rear admirals and Flensburg and Lübeck share a full admiral who as a serving officer commanded a flotilla.

Men with this background are likely to pass accurate judgment on the matter, say, of Captain Lange of the *Pacific's* death.

All concerned were declared to have acted honourably (the board does not use the term "accused" and passes judgment, not "sentence").

Retired Admiral Meyer as the government representative the Hamburg board mentioned the high esteem the dead man deserved, adding that no one was to blame for his death but that he might have survived had he been wearing a life jacket at the time.

The salvage company, one of the world's largest with vessels at the ready at all the hot spots of the seven seas, salvaged a tanker worth fifty million Marks in the course of Captain Lange's last mission. It pointed out that Captain Lange might have survived but that neither the *Pacific* nor the *Ocean Bridge* would have been in a position to rescue him.

Board chairman Ernst August Knaak passed judgment. The accident, he ruled, was an act of God. No one was to blame. It was the board's duty to be just to all concerned. Next case, please.

The power exercised by matelots has only occasionally caused trouble on dry land. The fact that members of the board virtually represented the various interests involved in each case could well, it is argued, lead to conflicts of interest that impede the determining of the truth.

In 1965, for instance, ship's pilot Erich V. was ruled to have been temporarily not responsible for this actions in ramming a coastal freighter with the Norwegian vessel he was piloting.

The outcome was four deaths and a lost ship. The government member of the board called for the pilot to be struck from the list and reduced to the ranks. This was not even mentioned in the judgment.

A group of barristers decided to act and on 19 April 1969 the Federal administrative court in Berlin ruled that "Not even the Federal high maritime board is a court of law. Should it strip a captain of his licence it does so only as an administrative act and a court of law is entitled to reconsider the matter."

This ruling has had on effect on the importance and reputation of the maritime boards. They still have a strictly maritime flavour and "grounding on the St Lawrence while approaching Escomin ferry station" can still lead to shipwrecked careers.

There are still a good many admirals left to function as prosecution counsel. The present Bundesmarine may only have a rear-admiral as its commander-in-chief but at the end of the war somme 140 were still on the Wehrmacht's books.

Eberhard Nitzschke
(Die Welt, 3 June 1971)

Investigating machinery

Maritime boards are not courts of law. They are state authorities that conduct their investigations in legal fashion. Their job is to deal with all accidents that occur on the high seas.

The maritime board is chaired by a professional judge and consists of a chairman and four members at least two of whom must be directly connected with shipping.

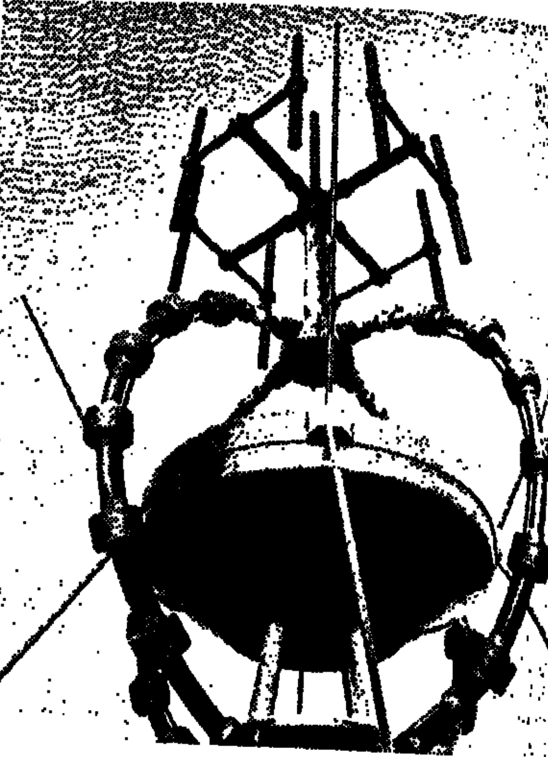
Appeals against decisions made by the maritime boards are lodged with the Federal high maritime board in Hamburg, which in its turn is responsible to the Federal Ministry of Transport.

In addition to the maritime boards there are maritime disciplinary chambers attached to the boards and a high disciplinary chamber attached to the high maritime board in Hamburg.

They conduct disciplinary proceedings against captains and ships' officers in the merchant navy. The penalties they can impose range from warnings, fines and withdrawal of patent to sticking an offender's name from the list of naval officers.

In practice these bodies are responsible for determining the facts of a matter should an accident lead to civil or criminal legal proceedings.

(Die Welt, 3 June 1971)



Navigational aids

AEG-Telefunken have develped new bearing antennae combined antennae have two frequency ranges for impu radio bearings and navigation. (Photo: AEG-Telefu

Interest in nuclear-powered shipping continues to grow

Our interest in nuclear shipping is by no means limited to the construction of this country's first nuclear vessel, the *Otto Hahn*. Our scientists and engineers continue to be concerned with the modernisation, automation and, in particular, the safety of reactor-powered vessels." State Secretary Ministry of Science noted in his opening address to more than 500 specialists from 32 countries at a recent Hamburg conference on nuclear shipping.

The conference dealt with topics ranging from engineering aspects of the nuclear propulsion units, design and safety aspects and economic onsiderations to problems arising from international law.

Detailed reference was made to experience gained with both the *USA Savannah* and the *Otto Hahn* and a report was also submitted on the progress made in the construction of the *Mutsu*, Japan's nuclear freighter, which is scheduled to be taken into service next year. The Soviet icebreaker *Lenin* was the only non-military nuclear ship about which nothing at all was heard in Hamburg.

Hamburg dealt with practical experience gained in running two nuclear merchantmen, building another and planning several more but in point of fact a good many more nuclear vessels are already in service – well over a hundred nuclear submarines and aircraft carriers.

Every year more and more nuclear subs are launched. This alone proves that nuclear shipping has proved its worth.

Since the end of 1968 the *Otto Hahn* has made 52 research and commercial journeys of varying lengths. In the initial stages it was laden with ballast only so as to test the ship and its reactor power in a variety of conditions.

Even in the heaviest swells, in wind at Beaufort scale 12, in tropical climes with ninty per cent humidity and at temperatures of 31 degrees centigrade the reactor has proved an unqualified success.

So far the *Otto Hahn* has covered a distance of approcimately 120,000 miles, using about twelve kiloponds of fissile uranium 235 in the process. At this rate a full complement of nuclear fuel will last the vessel a good 250,000 nautical miles, equivalent to eleven circumnavigations of the world.

A conventional vessel of the same and speed would use roughly 35,000 of bunker oil over the same distance. Nuclear power can, then, all other factors being equal, be of considerable benefit terms of playload, since it needs neither to refuel nor to store large amounts fuel on board.

No matter how reliable and safe nuclear merchantmen may be, though, yards owners will not be rushed. Before commission more nuclear vessels want to know whether and on conditions they are going to be economic proposition and just how great the risk involved is.

In recent years a number of countries have published reports on the economics of merchant shipping, particularly bulk cargo freighters and tankers. Taking the sum total it can be concluded that from country to country, depending on the circumstances, nuclear power represents an interesting alternative conventional propulsion in the 60,000 to 100,000 shaft horse power category.

A Japanese study details of which were recently published in this country forecasts that the economy threshold for nuclear merchantmen will be down to about 50,000 shaft horse power by 1980.

This would mean that nuclear power would then be competitive for tankers and bulk cargo freighters. The Japanese accordingly expect about 300 nuclear freighters to be built before the turn of the century. An American report comes to roughly the same conclusion.

Assuming that several hundred units are required the benefits of standardisation and mass production will undoubtedly be within the realms of possibility and cut costs as they have done for some time in conventional shipbuilding.

The next generation of nuclear merchantmen will probably be built jointly by this country and Japan. In Hamburg State Secretary Haunschild announced that specialists from both countries are at present engaged in joint work on nuclear-powered container freighters.

Their joint results are to be published before the end of this year and the two governments will then enter into negotiations on the construction of two pilot vessels.

Konrad Müller
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 2 June 1971)

MOTORING

Motorbikes make a popularity comeback

Motorcycles, in the early post-war years, a favourite with people who could not yet afford a car, are suddenly back in fashion.

Not long ago production figures for this country had declined virtually to nil. Now a motorcycle, a far from inexpensive vehicle, is a must for men who would like to be considered masculine, adventurous and daredevil.

Turnover in two-wheelers, which also include bicycles, mopeds and smaller models, has increased by leaps and bounds over the last five years and the trend is continuing unabated.

About a hundred manufacturers were still in business in this country in the fifties. Only a dozen or so have survived. Up to and including fifty cc the market, or at least ninety per cent of it, is shared by three firms, Kreidler, Herkules and Zündapp.

The production of mofas, small motorcycles with an upper speed limit of fifteen miles an hour, was 71,000 last year, and increase of 9,000 over the year before.

This figure represented a mere fraction of the demand, though. Last year 99,000 were imported, as against 75,000 the year before. The home market is so demanding that exports last year were nil.

Moped production figures rose from 67,000 to 73,000 over the same period, imports increasing by 9,000 to 20,000. Exports remained steady at 63,000.

Small motorcycles are also doing well. Manufactures increased from 70,000 to 77,000, imports level-pegged at 12,000 and exports rose slightly to 22,000.

The largest percentage increase was scored by motorcycles and scooters of over fifty cc, the number produced increasing from one year to the next from 10,800 to 21,500.

Fifteen thousand were exported, as against 10,600 the year before, and imports, 5,800 in 1970 as against 3,100 in 1969, did not account for a large slice of the cake.

It must, of course, be remembered that heavy bikes of 500 cc and more are particularly in demand – and they cost easily as much as a Volkswagen beetle. 1,200-cc bikes cost a good 10,000 Marks. They must be fun for snobs.

Another rediscovered delight has gained ground not among snobs but among normal motorists on the lookout for something to offset hours of sitting and driving. It is the collapsible bicycle.

Roughly fifty per cent of all bicycles sold are the collapsible variety designed to stow away in the car boot. Last year 2,300,000 bicycle frames were manufactured in this country as against 2,100,000 in 1969.

Imports declined from 206,000 to 184,000 units, exports from 599,000 to 514,000. At the moment there are about 25 cycle manufacturers in this country.

(Telegraf, 30 May 1971)

Aggressive drivers

Aggressive drivers age faster, Barmer Ersatzkasse, one of the major approved health insurance societies in this country, conclude in a report on the dangers of road traffic.

The survey indicates that the foolhardy behaviour of many motorists leads to repeated short, sharp bursts of stress that make the amount of adrenaline and fat in the blood rocket.

Layers of fat are deposited along certain arteries. Coronary sclerosis puts in an appearance. It is followed, sooner or later, by the first heart attack.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 3 June 1971)



Pilot VTOL unit

Deafening noise accompanied the inauguration of an experimental unit for vertical take-off aircraft at the Brunswick research centre of the Federal Aerospace Research Institute, a pilot project. Specialist observers watched an asbestos sheet being blown to shreds in a couple of minutes by four small jets powered by a Starfighter engine fed with compressed air. It took a special sheet of silicium oxyde to withstand the strain and temperatures of between 800 and 1,000 degrees centigrade. The unit was built over a period of five years and has cost approximately 100,000 Marks. (Photo: AP)

New vehicles

The number of motor vehicles newly registered in this country over the first four months of this year was 878,179, as opposed to 809,398 over the corresponding period last year.

This, according to the motor vehicle registration office in Flensburg, represents an increase of 8.5 per cent. Sales of new motorcycles rocketed by 97.2 per cent from 2,686 to 5,298, the largest increase in years.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 27 May 1971)

■ OUR WORLD

Hamburg's clubland

DIE WELT

The oldest men's club on the Continent is to be found in Ferdinandstrasse in Hamburg. The club premises are discreetly indicated by an unobtrusive notice in the street of buildings all looking very much like one another. The club is hidden away on the first floor.

The club *Harmonie*, was founded in 1789 and is as active now after 182 years of existence as it was when first established. Behind an inlaid rosewood door a membership of approximately 250 fosters with varying degrees of intensity, according to the time and their inclinations, what the founder of *Harmonie* and a newcomer to Hamburg, Georg Ludwig Peltzner, has missed after several years of travel in Europe:

"A closed society of men who gather together in their leisure hours and, with cordial conversation and a mutual exchange of ideas as well as reading journals and newspapers and playing permitted games, find relaxation from their professional labours."

Behind the rosewood door businessmen, a few officials and other professional men meet daily, sometimes only once a week, and sometimes only at the major social events that *Harmonie* organises twice a year. There is the all-male dinner that is traditionally given on the evening before Busstag (day of repentance, a Protestant religious holiday in north Germany) which is the prelude to the social season in Hamburg, and then in the first half of June there is the traditional outing, the only club event to which ladies are invited.

The club is managed by a series of written and unwritten rules, which keep it within strict limits.

Certainly the statute which once described in 210 paragraphs the minutiae of "the enjoyment of cordial conversation and permitted pleasures, business and the dissemination of information of general value and the stimulation of trust and understanding between members" is no longer part of the club's rules and regulations.

Certainly there has been a relaxation of the requirement that only self-employed people may become members of *Harmonie*. But however cordial the talk behind the rosewood door may be it still adheres fairly closely to by far the greater number of the rigid rules and regulations governing club activities.

Ladies even if they are lawyers or shipowners find a barrier erected over the threshold of the club no matter what aspirations they have to emancipation.

And no matter what titles a man holds he is only called by his surname. In *Harmonie* Baron von Rumor is called simply Herr Rumor.

Each year a rules committee is elected, made up of three with a reserve man, which adjudicates if there are any differences between members. But in the last ten years it has not had to meet once.

The four-man selection committee has also not rejected any applicant who has applied for membership over the past ten years. Applicants have to be sponsored by two club members.

It is possible for any resident of the city of Hamburg to apply for membership. Entrance fee is 250 Marks with an annual subscription of 150 Marks. There are rules to reduce the fees for junior members.

The high point of club activities takes place at lunch time. Businessmen, bankers and underwriters, lawyers and from time to time doctors eat together at the large club dining tables.

Harmonie has no political ambitions. According to the chairman most of the members are 'liberal conservative'. Extremist views are not very common. There is little incentive for them anyway since even in the Social-Democrat Senate there are personalities who are best described as "rather liberal conservative."

Despite the high-sounding names on the list of club members – these include the well-known ship-owning family of Laeisz and the well-known Sieveking dynasty – the club is furnished in a modest manner and the food is fairly Spartan. But this does not mean that the place is uncomfortable and that the food is below quality. It only shows that the citizens of Hamburg are not gluttons where food is concerned.

Harmonie would disappoint anyone who joined for just its snobbish values, and as a status symbol. But those who want to talk about something more than the weather over their meals would not be disappointed. (Die Welt, 15 May 1971)



Members in *Harmonie*, Hamburg's most prestigious club (Photo: Astrid Brandt)

The problem of filling the weekend

Women in this country have had another problem imposed upon them: they must keep their husbands busy over the weekend. They need to watch that leisure time does not become too boring.

The range of therapies to keep people occupied is being expanded by an attentive industry and the Berlin psychotherapist and theologist, Dr Klaus Thomas, said: "On Saturdays many women reach the pinnacle of tormenting loneliness. At this point depressions that bring about family fights and might even lead to suicide occur."

This is the shadowy side of a subject that the leisure and pleasure industry is constantly trying to brighten up. In their calculations the family gets together at the weekends and joyously pursues communal hobbies which bring a lot of pleasure and cost a lot of money.

About ten per cent of the gross national product is spent on leisure time pursuits today. This is a total of about 48.5 milliard Marks.

There are figures to show that idle hours are not used idly. Twenty-seven million West Germans come under the category of do-it-yourself fans. Seventeen million tinker around making and building things. According to the wallpaper industry forty per cent of people hang it themselves and do the painting as well.

When men are active in such a way in their free time the sociologists and psychologists are quite happy that they have not got another potential customer. They become concerned when people regularly use their leisure and pleasure hours doing sweet nothing.

The bone idle husband who lolls around the house unshaven all weekend is a pain in the neck for his family. Nor is a long weekend in front of the box much better.

A Hamburg psychologist Dr Margit Langemark said: "People expect something better of a long weekend."

Helga Pich
(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 22 May 1971)

Young people's attitudes to leisure time

Five thousand school boys and girls between the fifth and ninth grades in school – that is between the ages of eleven and sixteen – volunteered to write essays on how they would like to spend their leisure time.

This plan was conceived by Munich's youth authorities last year and a report should be ready fairly soon.

The first fact revealed is that the eleven to thirteen year-olds wanted to spend their leisure time with their family. For them games with their parents and brothers and sisters are the best way of spending free time and they prize highly weekend outings with the family.

In the next age group, up to the sixteen year-olds, there is an increased demand for spending leisure time alone. It was most interesting to note that this group regarded a rainy weekend as fatal. But the most catastrophic weekend occurred when there was no sun shining and the television set broke down.

The 13 to 15 year-olds considered themselves a little neglected. They claim that for the younger children there are playgrounds provided and for the older ones sports fields, but for them there are no special places where they can enjoy themselves. The girls particularly in this age group complained that no hobby rooms, libraries or amateur stages were available for them.

Many of the young people who wrote the essays were quite content to spend their leisure time helping in the house, working in the garden or washing the car. They only asked that these jobs should be so divided up that time for pleasure should intervene.

(Handelsblatt, 21 May 1971)

NEWS IN BRI[EF]

Marriage surpri[se]

Hans-Georg Emde, Karl S[chiller's] State Secretary responsible [for fin]ances, heard of his chief's third m[arriage] during a session of the Bundestag [in] May. Emde was sitting next to Sch[iller].

As the session opened both men [delved] into their official papers. Then th[e] time press spokesman for the F[inance] Ministry, Helmut Borgbölmer, [handed] his State Secretary a newspaper.

Hans-Georg Emde read: "Schill[er to] marry secretly in Hanover Dr Etul[...] an official from the state Fina[nce Mi]nistry."

Surprised, Emde said: "Does th[...] know this?"

Karl Schiller's new wife is well [...] financial and economic problems. S[he has] been working in the tax departm[ent of] the Federal state government in [Düssel]dorf and has had a great deal to d[o with] budgeting.

(Die Welt, 21 Ma[y 1971])

Baltic tumble

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Federal [Re]public Interior Minister, fell i[nto the] Baltic when transferring from [the] 33,000-ton *Hermann Schulte* to a B[order] Guard patrol boat. The Minister ordered the patrol boat to meet [him so] that he could arrive in time in Bonn [for a] foreign correspondent's press confe[rence].

While climbing down a rope ladder [to] board the patrol boat the Minister w[as] suddenly attacked with a muscle cr[amp] and fell into the water.

The Minister swam to a lifebelt that [was] thrown overboard to him and he was [then] heaved on board the Border Guard [vessel].

Officials on board the vessel advis[ed the] Minister to have a warm bath so [as not to] catch a cold after his dip in the wa[ter, which] was nine degrees centigrade.

When a member of the foreign p[ress] corps said, ignorant of the Minister['s] tumble into the water, "You were [in] good form today," the Minister repl[ied:] "After a bath I am always at my best."

(Die Welt, 28 May 19[71])

Long walk

Herbert Bermeitinger, 41, one [of the] social welfare policy press spo[kes]men for the SPD parliamentary party [and] for the past year the spokesman for th[e] Federal state committee and provinci[al] assembly group of his party in [the] Rhineland-Palatinate, has carried out [his] election promise – going from B[...] where he lives to Mainz where he wo[rks] on foot.

He said he would make the long trip if the SPD won more than 43 seats a[t the] provincial assembly elections. Bermei[tin]ger had to make the walk when his pa[rty] increased their seats from 39 to 44.

Herbert Bermeitinger covered the 1[...] kilometres in 43 hours taking in all [...] and a half days to do so.

He was accompanied by his wife.

(Welt der Arbeit, 21 May 19[71])

Heavy handed

Heinz Kühn, 59, Prime Minister of t[he] Federal state of North Rhine-Wes[t]phalia, deplores polemics from his co[l]leagues. He said: "Many people, when i[t] comes to a verbal battle, fight with [a] battle-axe rather than a rapier."

Heinz Kühn recommended French o[r] British parliamentary practice for the[ir] subtlety. (Welt am Sonntag, 16 May 1971)

■ SOCCER

Mönchengladbach win league championship

Borussia Mönchengladbach and Bayern Munich have once more confirmed their reputation of being the outstanding teams of the seventies. Not until the very last day of Federal league matches did Borussia manage to pass the finishing post ahead of Bayern.

This close finish in what for the favourites has been the toughest season since the introduction of the Federal league represents a twofold triumph for Borussia that must be gratifying for the team after the penalty points awarded against them in the home straight, as it were.

Never before in the eight seasons of Federal league football has a team won the league championship for a second time, let alone twice in succession – and both times Bayern have been the runners-up.

Borussia's greatest achievement this season has been to overcome the grave handicap – and a severe setback it was felt to be – of two penalty points and two goals awarded against the club by the Football Association following the collapse of a goalpost during a home fixture.

Despite an unexpected setback on the thirty-third day of play Borussia deployed every last ounce of power, ability and fitness and won the final fixture at Waldstadion, Frankfurt, to score the points needed to ensure championship victory.

"Bayern too would be worthy championship winners," Borussia's trainer Hennes Weisweiler conceded some time beforehand. His only hope was that the issue would not be decided by the good luck and goal-scoring of other teams (Cologne's 7 - 0 defeat in Munich, for instance).

Weisweiler's team outplayed worries of this kind. They scored even more goals than last season, and when it is borne in mind that every opponent will have wanted to perform particularly well in its encounters with the reigning champion it is clear that the team have gained in maturity.

As for the other teams' determination to do particularly well against Borussia, "We often sensed this feeling among our opponents," Weisweiler notes.

But his protégés were so astute that they managed to score the necessary points even when the team was temporarily in the doldrums. These spells never lasted very long. Borussia were only second or third in the tables on a couple of occasions.

For most of the season they were in the lead, which is hardly surprising considering that they did not sustain a defeat in their first thirteen games in succession.

They did best in away games, best in return fixtures and emerged best from their encounters with championship rivals Bayern Munich, Hertha Berlin and Eintracht Brunswick.

They brought the season to a close with a spell in which they notched up sixteen points and conceded only two and only failed to improve on their last year's performance because of the two penalty points awarded against them as a result of the goalpost incident.

Mönchengladbach's second championship-winning season did not start with spectacular successes but they did not suffer initial setbacks either. In the 1969/70 season Borussia at one stage had seven points in their favour to five against and were at seventh place in the tables.

This season they played more steadily and lost only four games over the entire season. The first was in Berlin, three days after the nerve-racking drama of penalty kicks against Everton, the second against Bielefeld in a game that only people who were there can pass judgment on.

The third defeat of the season was a mediocre showing against Cologne, who played their best game of the year, and the fourth was due to the game being abandoned after the collapse of Borussia's goalpost.

Süddeutsche Zeitung

This controversial ruling by the FA was intended as a penalty for the club as a whole yet no attempt was made to find another solution even though the team on the field could hardly have been expected to keep everything shipshape and in Bristol fashion.

Weisweiler's 1971 championship-winning team is virtually the same as last year's. Heynckes, Wittmann and juniors Wloka and Bonhof were the only newcomers. The first team made do with fifteen men.

Fourteen of the fifteen (the fifteenth being the goalkeeper) scored goals in the course of the season and that is surely no mean indication of their ability and versatility.

Weisweiler was particularly pleased with the performance of the half-backs and backs. In his overall assessment of the team's showing he sees only one weakness in comparison with last season. "Last season the forwards played better together."

It gives him pleasure to recall last season's players Nos. 7 to 11 – Wimmer, Laumen, Köppel, Netzer and Le Fevre. This season Köppel, Wimmer, Laumen, Netzer and Heynckes (with Le Fevre at No. 12) have done best but not been quite so unbeatable and tempestuous.

Laumen, Heynckes and Le Fevre have had poor spells that have had to be ridden over. Luckily they have not been at times when every point counted. "These last few weeks have been terrible," Weisweiler comments.

Last year the season's wear and tear on his nerves was greater and spread over a longer period "since the target of a championship win is always more difficult to aim at to begin with."

On the whole, though, this second championship win means even more to him because right until the last moment the running was neck and neck with Bayern.

Last year Borussia were more clearly ahead in mid-season and towards the end and only nearly came a cropper when they lost three games in succession 1 - 0 in the home straight.

This time the favourites were level-pegging, relying on their stamina and long shots until the final fixture. It was the closest thing in the history of the Federal league.

Now there can be no talk of controversy about the 1971 championship-winners. Munich have not won "merely on the strength of an official ruling" and Mönchengladbach have not been robbed by the same score.

The splinters of wood on 3 April have not decided the outcome. Borussia thoroughly deserve to win. Their outstanding showing throughout the season and their final performance against Frankfurt have earned them the applause of fans all over the country.

It was a close-run victory but no one begrudges the Mönchengladbach team their twofold victory over the other contestants and the FA ruling that very nearly but not quite decided matters.

W. A. Hurtmanns
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 June 1971)



Borussia Mönchengladbach trainer, Hennes Weisweiler, (second from the left) jumps for joy at his team's championship win. Peter Dietrich (second from right) knows nothing about it because he is suffering from concussion. (Photo: Süddeutscher Verlag/Werek)

Exciting football season ends

The ref has blown the final whistle, the gates have been closed for the last time. The eighth Federal league football season is over and with it the drama of the most exciting season so far and a last day on which the championship outcome depended.

It will be talked about for years to come. Luckily for the Football Association, whose tribunal have once again come in for criticism, the league championship was decided on the field of play and not by the tribunal's controversial ruling.

In the final game of the season Borussia Mönchengladbach came home to win a well-deserved championship title. The courage with which Borussia plays an attacking game is particularly worthy of mention. That is what the fans want to see.

This season Borussia have set up any number of records, winning the Federal league championship title for a second time – and a second time in succession, too.

Hearty congratulations to trainer Hennes Weisweiler and his team and let us hope that they do better in the European Cup than in the season that has just come to a close.

Runners-up Bayern Munich can congratulate themselves on having made the championship so exciting. Udo Lattek, their new trainer, had first to make a team of a fair number of new and often inexperienced players.

With the aid of old hands and a farsighted management he has succeeded with a vengeance. Bayern Munich's present team show real promise and there is no harm in losing at the last moment, to the best team in the country.

After Borussia and Bayern the league table contains any number of teams who did not live up to expectations – or did not do so to any great extent.

If there can be any talk of tragedy it is, of course, in the case of the two clubs relegated to their regional league, Rot-Weiss Essen and Kickers Offenbach.

Essen were level on points and only a goal worse than Rot-Weiss Oberhausen and Kickers Offenbach have had the bad luck to be relegated to the regional league a second time.

Already there is talk of manipulation. Not that anyone would maintain that everything in the garden is lovely in professional football in this country, mind you.

Dubious transfers, excesses on the part of the crowd and a number of other details have again upset the football world this season, sad to say.

There are increasingly voluble demands for two Federal league divisions. The gap between the present Federal league and the regional leagues is, it is claimed, too wide.

Nuremberg's difficulties in gaining promotion back into the Federal league are, when all is said and done, ample indication of the trouble a second-rate team has in making the grade again.

Hans Schiefele
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 June 1971)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
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Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
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Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	£ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d